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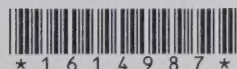
Item X of the provisional agenda

**Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference
of the Parties**

Note by the secretariat

1. The Conference of the Parties (COP), by decision 12/CP.2, adopted and thereby brought into force a memorandum of understanding (MOU) between the COP and the Council of the Global Environment Facility (GEF). The MOU provides, inter alia, that annual reports of the GEF will be made available to the COP through the UNFCCC secretariat.
2. In response to that provision, the GEF secretariat has submitted the report contained in the annex, dated 15 August 2016. It is reproduced here as submitted, without formal editing and with the original pagination.
3. The MOU also provides that the COP shall, pursuant to Article 11, paragraph 1, of the Convention, decide on policies, programme priorities and eligibility criteria related to the Convention for the Financial Mechanism, which shall function under the guidance of and be accountable to the COP.
4. The MOU further stipulates that the COP will, after each of its sessions, communicate to the Council of the GEF any policy guidance concerning the Financial Mechanism approved by the COP.

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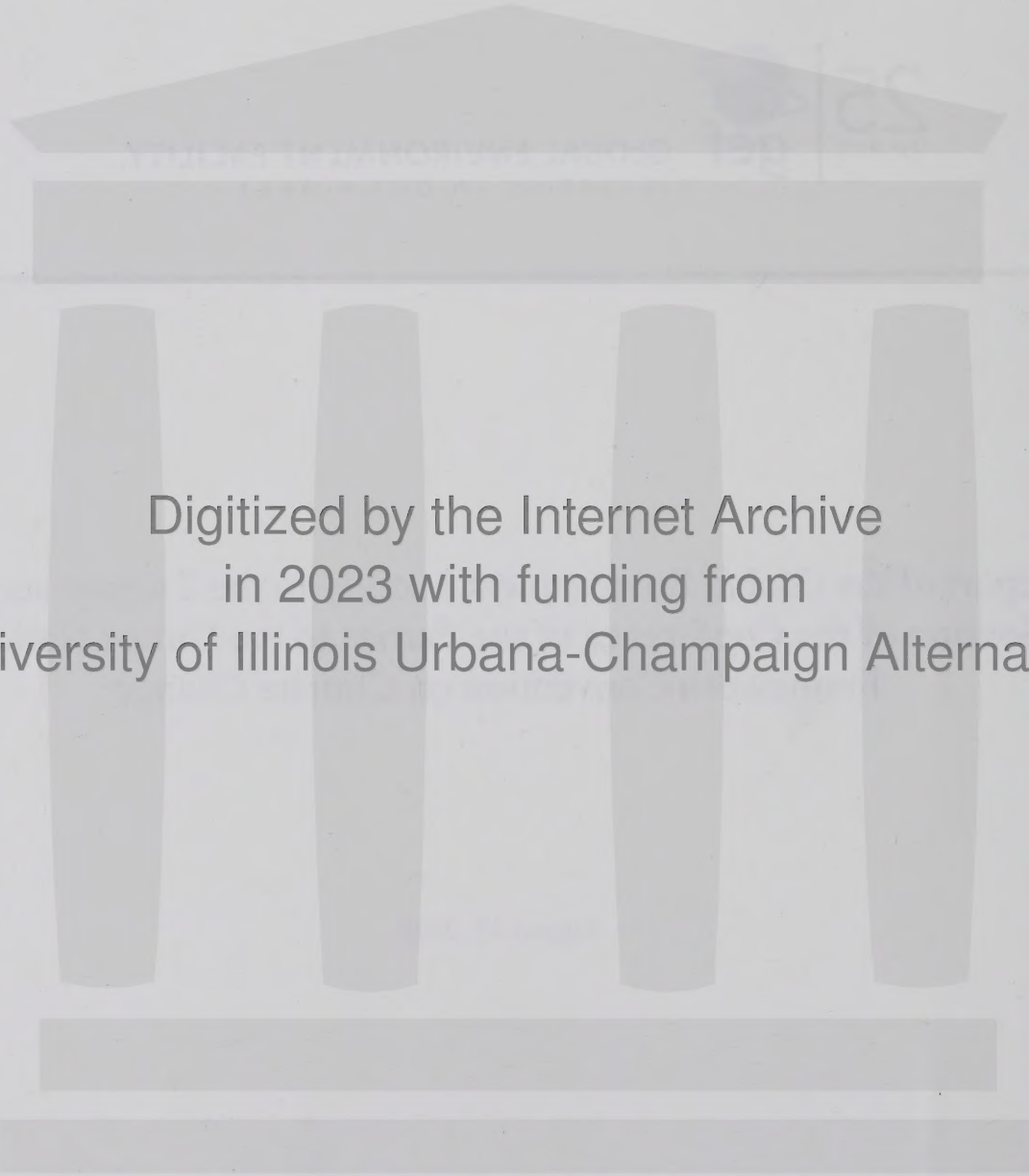
Annex

[English only]



Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Twenty-second Session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

August 15, 2016



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Abbreviations and Acronyms

AC	Adaptation Committee
ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADP	Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action
AfDB	African Development Bank
AFOLU	Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use
AGT	Automated Guideway Transit
AMR	Annual Monitoring Review
AR5	Fifth Assessment Report
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASTUD	Asian Sustainable Transport and Urban Development
BRT	Bus Rapid Transit
BUR	Biennial Update Report
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBNRM	Community-Based Natural Resource Management
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CCCD	Cross-Cutting Capacity Development
CCM	Climate Change Mitigation
CEIT	Countries with Economy in Transition
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CGE	Consultative Group of Experts
CI	Conservation International
CNFO	Caribbean Network of Fisher-folk Organizations
CNG	Compressed Natural Gas
CO ₂ eq	Carbon Dioxide Equivalent
COP	Conference of the Parties
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CTCN	Climate Technology Centre and Network
DHRS	Dutyion Root Hydration System
EA	Enabling Activity
EBA	Ecosystem-Based Adaptation
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ECW	Expanded Constituency Workshop
EIB	European Investment Bank
EnMS	Energy Management System
ESA	European Space Agency
ESCO	Energy Service Company
ESO	Energy Systems Optimization
EST	Environmentally Sound Technology
ETC	Early Transition Country
EV	Electric Vehicle
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FBUR	First Biennial Update Report
FCV	Fuel Cell Vehicle
FNC	Fourth National Communication
FSP	Full-sized Project
FY	Fiscal Year
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GCM	Global Climate Model
GEB	Global Environmental Benefit
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEFTF	Global Environment Facility Trust Fund
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GSP	Global Support Program
GWP	Global-warming Potential
HCFC	Hydro-chlorofluorocarbon
IAP	Integrated Approach Pilot

IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IEA	International Energy Agency
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
INC	Initial National Communication
INDC	Intended Nationally Determined Contribution
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
kt	kilotonne (10^3 tonnes)
LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean
LCT	Low-carbon Technology
LDC	Least Developed Country
LDCF	Least Developed Countries Fund
LED	Light Emitting Diode
LEG	Least Developed Countries Expert Group
LULUCF	Land Use, Land-Use Change, and Forestry
MDB	Multilateral Development Bank
MEA	Multilateral Environmental Agreement
MFA	Multi-focal Area
MFP	Multi-functional Platform
MRV	Measurement, Reporting and Verification
MSP	Medium-sized Project
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste
Mt	Megatonne (10^6 tonnes)
MTF	Multi Trust Fund
MTR	Mid-term Review
NAMA	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NAPA	National Adaptation Program of Action
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NC	National Communication
NCSA	National Capacity Self-Assessment
NCSP	National Communications Support Program
NDE	Nationally Designated Entity
NFP	National Focal Point
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NIMS	National Inventory Management System
NIP	National Implementation Plan
NIS	National Inventory System
NMT	Non-motorized Transport
NPFE	National Portfolio Formulation Exercise
NRM	Natural Resource Management
ODP	Ozone Depleting Potential
ODS	Ozone Depleting Substance
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OFP	Operational Focal Point
OPS	Overall Performance Study
PES	Payment for Ecosystem Services
PIF	Project Identification Form
PIR	Project Implementation Report
PMIS	Project Management Information System
POP	Persistent Organic Pollutant
PPG	Project Preparation Grant
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PV	Photo-voltaic
RBM	Results-Based Management

REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation plus ¹
RET	Renewable Energy Technology
SBES	Sustainable Biomass Energy System
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation
SBUR	Second Biennial Update Report
SCF	Standing Committee on Finance
SCCF	Special Climate Change Fund
SCCF-A	Special Climate Change Fund Adaptation Program
SCCF-B	Special Climate Change Fund Program for Technology Transfer
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SFM	Sustainable Forest Management
SGP	Small Grants Program
SIDS	Small Island Developing State
SLM	Sustainable Land Management
SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
SMME	Small, Medium and Micro-scale Enterprise
SNC	Second National Communication
SPA	Strategic Priority on Adaptation
SSL	Solid State Lighting
STAP	Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel
STAR	System for Transparent Allocation of Resources
TAP	Technology Action Plan
TEC	Technology Executive Committee
TER	Terminal Evaluation Report
TNA	Technology Needs Assessment
TNC	Third National Communication
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
WWF-US	World Wildlife Fund

¹ The term REDD+ includes carbon benefits not only from reducing deforestation and degradation, but also from the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks.

Executive Summary

1. The Global Environment Facility (GEF), as an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC, or the Convention), provides financing to country-driven climate change mitigation (CCM) and climate change adaptation (CCA) projects. This document reports on GEF's activities in fiscal year (FY) 2016, from July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016, relating to its implementation of guidance by the Conference of the Parties (COP) (Part I of this Report). The document also presents GEF's initiatives relating to Paris Agreement and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency, Technical Review of the Program Priorities of the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF), Integrated Approach Pilots (IAPs) and innovations in blended finance (Part II), and the results of its support for CCM and CCA (Part III).
2. The Paris Agreement and its decision affirmed the role and contributions of the GEF to address climate change as part of the Financial Mechanism. In particular, the GEF, as well as the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF), along with the Green Climate Fund (GCF), were designated to serve the Paris Agreement. As part of the Paris Agreement, Parties also agreed to establish the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT), aiming to strengthen the institutional and technical capacities of developing countries to meet the enhanced transparency requirements in the Paris Agreement. Parties requested the GEF to support the establishment and operation of CBIT as a priority reporting-related need, including through voluntary contributions during GEF-6. In response to this request by the COP, the GEF has taken a number of steps to establishing CBIT. The GEF Council approved arrangements for the establishment of a CBIT Trust Fund along with programming and implementation modalities for CBIT in June 2016.² The CBIT efforts will be an integral part of GEF's climate change support for GEF-7, financed by the GEF Trust Fund under regular replenishment.
3. At COP 21, the GEF was further requested to consider, starting in 2016, how to support developing countries in formulating policies, strategies and projects to implement activities that advance priorities identified in their intended nationally determined contributions (INDCs). As part of its response, the GEF is encouraging governments to align the GEF programming for GEF-6 with INDC priorities and cite the relationship with relevant INDCs in their funding proposal submissions. The Work Program for the June 2016 GEF Council includes projects that support mitigation actions identified in the INDCs, as summarized in the Work Program cover note.³
4. As an important foundation for COP 21, the GEF has made resources available for countries to prepare their INDCs. The GEF has provided support towards INDC preparations for 46 countries, 44 of which have submitted their INDCs ahead of the Paris climate negotiations. The GEF also provided technical assistance on INDCs through the Global Support Programme to all countries. The COP welcomed the GEF approval to support the INDC preparations, and encouraged the GEF to continue such support.
5. The GEF Secretariat has participated actively in various fora to present its experiences in climate finance as well as provision of support to countries across the GEF Focal Areas. The GEF Secretariat has actively participated in the SDG process and the means of implementation discussion, recognizing the relevance of the GEF Focal Areas to various proposed SDGs. With the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development, countries are also increasingly interested in pursuing integrated, cross-cutting opportunities for sustainable development that address several multilateral environmental agreements. The GEF Secretariat continues to work with relevant institutions and countries to explore possible synergies in addressing SDGs and GEF programming going forward, within its mandate.
6. This report covers the second year of the GEF-6 replenishment period (July 2014 to June 2018), in which the Programming Directions place an emphasis on supporting synergy and integration that combine policies, technologies, and management practices with significant mitigation and resilience potential. The GEF-6 Programming Directions⁴, in line also with the GEF 2020 Strategy⁵, aim to help countries address key drivers of

² GEF Council document GEF/C.50/05, Establishment of a New Trust Fund for the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency (https://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/EN_GEF.C.50.05_CBIT_1F_Establishment_0.pdf); and GEF Council document GEF/C.50/06, Programming Directions for the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency (https://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/EN_GEF.C.50.06_CBIT_Programming_Directions_0.pdf).

³ GEF Council document GEF/C.50/11, Work Program for GEF Trust Fund

(https://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/EN_GEF.C.50.11_Work_Program_with_Annex_1_2.pdf).

⁴ https://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/webpage_attached/GEF6_programming_directions_final_0.pdf

global environmental degradation that stem from underlying global mega-trends, notably urbanization, population growth, and the rising middle class.

7. Given the growing significance of climate change influence on all areas of GEF interventions, the GEF-6 Climate Change Mitigation Strategy seeks to enhance synergies across focal areas and to enhance complementarity with other climate financing options, including the GCF. The GEF-6 strategy articulates three unique GEF value propositions for climate mitigation efforts as follows:
 - (a) Facilitating Innovation and Technology Transfer with Supportive Policies and Strategies;
 - (b) Catalyzing Systemic Impacts through Synergistic Multi-Focal Area Initiatives; and
 - (c) Building on Convention Obligations for Reporting and Assessments to Foster Mainstreaming of Mitigation Goals into Sustainable Development Strategies.
8. The GEF, in response to decision 2/CP.17, continues to support pilots and innovative projects for technology transfer and financing, including the Climate Technology Center and Network (CTCN) and four Regional Climate Technology Transfer and Financing Centers. At the national level, within the Long-Term Implementation of the Poznan Strategic Program, 31 projects with technology transfer objectives were approved during the reporting period with \$188.7 million of GEF funding and \$5.9 billion in co-financing. The GEF Council further approved a project in June 2016 that supports technology needs assessments implementation in 20 SIDS and LDCs with total GEF financing of \$5.9 million from CCM focal area set-aside.
9. In the field of CCM, the GEF has, since its inception in 1991, funded 836 projects with direct impact on greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reductions with resources from the GEF Trust Fund. This support amounted to \$5.2 billion in GEF funding in 165 developing countries and countries with economies in transition (CEIT), attracting co-financing of more than \$45.2 billion. During the reporting period, the GEF allocated \$554 million to 59 CCM stand-alone and multi-focal area (MFA) projects. These 59 projects are expected to avoid or sequester over 822 million tonnes (Mt) of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂ eq) over their lifetime. These leveraged an additional \$8.1 billion in co-financing, resulting in a co-financing ratio of one (GEF) to 14.6 (co-financing).
10. Through CCM projects, the GEF and its partners are supporting GEF recipient countries in key mitigation sectors. These include energy efficiency, renewable energy, sustainable transport and urban systems, and agriculture, forestry and other land use (AFOLU), as well as technology transfer/innovative low-carbon technologies and the Small Grants Program. The projects and initiatives that were approved during this reporting period, as discussed in Part III, Section 2, include the following:
 - In energy efficiency, the GEF and its partners have supported nine projects with energy efficiency components that promoted policy and regulatory reform; minimum energy performance standards for appliances; more efficient public housing; and innovative financing instruments to accelerate investments in energy efficiency projects.
 - In renewable energy, the GEF and its partners have supported 19 projects that facilitate the transfer of various renewable energy technologies, including small hydro, waste-to-energy generation, wind power, solar photovoltaics, and bio-mass-to-energy.
 - In sustainable transport and urban systems, the GEF and its partners have supported nine projects. These projects contribute to design and planning of integrated urban systems, city-wide energy efficiency improvement and green tourism. All involve local governments and administrations as potential stakeholders and project partners.
 - In AFOLU, the GEF and its partners have supported 14 projects designed to address multiple conventions and geared towards generating carbon benefits from different ecosystems and production systems. Apart from policy support and financing management practices that favor GHG mitigation, these projects also support the development of new, or strengthening of existing measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) systems relating to AFOLU emissions.
11. In the Small Grants Program for CCM, 959 projects were active during the reporting period, with 351 projects completed. The Small Grants Program has cumulatively supported more than 4,300 community-based CCM

⁵ GEF Council document GEF/C.46/10/Rev.01, GEF 2020 Strategy for the GEF
(https://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/GEF.C.46.10.Rev_01_GEF2020_-_Strategy_for_the_GEF.pdf)

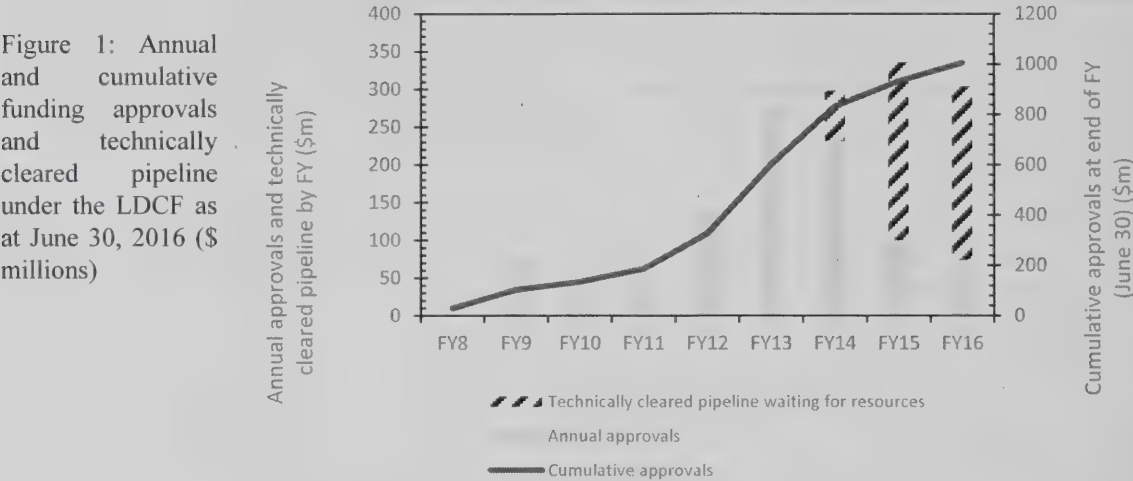
projects totaling \$126.4 million and leveraging \$83.2 million and \$77.6 million in cash co-financing and in-kind contributions, respectively. The majority of projects (around 60 per cent) focused on community solutions for providing access to renewable energy and energy efficient technologies.

12. The GEF and its partners also provide significant support to countries' efforts to adapt to climate change. In the field of CCA, the GEF has funded projects through the Strategic Priority on Adaptation (SPA), the LDCF and the SCCF. Currently, new projects and programs are financed only through the LDCF and the SCCF. The GEF support for CCA provides critical local benefits in least developed and other developing countries in terms of reducing vulnerability to climate change and building adaptive capacity through, for example, diversifying livelihoods, reducing the vulnerability of physical assets and natural systems, developing early-warning systems, and developing and strengthening policies, plans and monitoring at the national and sub-national level.
13. The 'GEF Programming Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change for the LDCF and the SCCF'⁶ for the period 2014-2018 seeks to:
 - (a) Integrate CCA into relevant policies, plans, programs and decision-making processes in a continuous, progressive and iterative manner as a means to identify and address short-, medium- and long-term adaptation needs; and
 - (b) Expand synergies between CCA and other GEF focal areas.
14. Since inception, the GEF, through the LDCF, has approved \$1.0 billion in grant funding (Figure 1) for adaptation projects and programs, as well as enabling activities (EAs). It has financed the preparation of 51 National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs), of which 50 have been completed, and 49 countries have had at least one NAPA implementation project approved by the LDCF/SCCF Council or the GEF CEO. In FY 2016, \$74.2 million was approved for 9 projects. As at June 30, 2016, cumulative pledges to the LDCF amounted to \$1.2 billion.
15. In response to decision 12/CP.18, the GEF, through the LDCF, has provided \$7.0 million towards the global project 'Expanding the Ongoing Support to Least Developed Countries (LDCs) with Country-driven Processes to Advance National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)'. The project expands on the support provided through the LDCF-financed project 'Assisting LDCs with Country-driven Processes to Advance NAPs' and gives all remaining LDCs the opportunity to access one-on-one support tailored to their specific needs and circumstances to strengthen their institutional and technical capacities to start or advance their NAP process. In June 2016, the GEF Council further approved \$6.2 million, through the LDCF, in support of the 'Chad National Adaptation Plan' project. As at June 30, 2016, eleven proposals seeking to support elements of countries' NAP processes were in the technically cleared pipeline under the LDCF.
16. The GEF continues to work with the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG), the Adaptation Committee (AC) and other relevant bodies to enhance the effectiveness of the support provided through the LDCF and the SCCF to developing country Parties towards the preparation of their NAP processes. Notably, 68 LDCF projects under implementation are already supporting 39 countries in their efforts to integrate adaptation into 175 regional, national and sector-wide development policies, plans and frameworks. The LDCF also assists countries in laying the groundwork for climate-resilient development through 70 projects that will enable 40 countries to strengthen their national hydro-meteorological and climate information services.
17. The LDCF has seen considerable growth over recent years. Still, additional contributions are urgently needed if the fund is to meet the full cost of addressing the urgent and immediate adaptation needs of LDCs, estimated in their NAPAs to cost \$2 billion⁷. Currently, the demand for LDCF resources considerably exceeds the funds available for new approvals.
18. As at June 30, 2016, funds available for new funding approvals amounted to \$12.6 million; whereas resources amounting to \$229.6 million were sought for 34 country-driven priority projects that are in line with the GEF Programming Strategy on CCA and have been technically cleared by the Secretariat (Figure 1).
19. During COP 21, the COP requested the GEF to carry out a Technical Review of the Program Priorities of the LDCF. The Technical Review is presented in an Addendum to this document.

⁶ https://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/publication/GEF_AdaptClimateChange_CRA.pdf

⁷ Least Developed Countries Expert Group 2009, *Support needed to fully implement national adaptation programmes of action (NAPAs)*, available on http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/publications/09_ldc_sn_napa.pdf.

20. Through the SCCF Adaptation Program (SCCF-A), the GEF has provided \$289.9 million for adaptation projects to date, totaling 66 projects approved for funding that have mobilized a total of \$2.3 billion in co-financing. In the reporting period, one innovative project with transformative potential, the ‘Southeast Europe and Central Asia Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility’, was approved with a SCCF-A grant amounting to \$5.5 million and mobilizing approximately \$15 million in co-financing. The project seeks to expand ongoing SCCF-financed initiatives on catastrophe risk insurance.



21. The SCCF-B (technology transfer window), since its inception, has provided \$60.7 million for twelve projects that support technology transfer, mobilizing \$382.3 million in co-financing. In the reporting period, no SCCF-B projects have been approved due to limited resource availability. As of June 30, 2016, funds available for Council/CEO approval amount to \$2.4 million and \$2.0 million for the SCCF-A and SCCF-B, respectively (see Annex 11).
22. Since its inception, the GEF has funded 392 EA projects with \$445.3 million total in funding from the GEF Trust Fund and the LDCF. It continues to provide full-cost funding for National Communications (NCs) and Biennial Update Reports (BURs). All requests to support NCs have been met by the GEF. During the reporting period, the GEF financed, through the GEF Trust Fund, 16 EA projects, amounting to \$25.6 million.
23. The GEF-6 strategy identified three priority themes where GEF resources can address key drivers of environmental degradation at global or regional scales; tackle the most urgent time-bound issues or problems which may become too costly to reverse if not addressed; and can fulfill a critical niche to help transform and scale up the ongoing work of others. These three efforts, also known as Integrated Approach Pilots (IAPs), are being applied in the following areas:
- (a) Taking deforestation out of commodity supply chains;
 - (b) Sustainable cities—harnessing local action for global commons; and
 - (c) Fostering sustainability and resilience for food security in Sub-Saharan Africa.
24. Each of these pilots will generate global environmental benefits in an integrated fashion, deliver substantial climate change mitigation benefits, and enhance resilience. The Commodities IAP is estimated to deliver 80 Mt CO₂ eq in emissions reductions through advances in sustainable forestry management and greening the supply chain for major commodities, such as palm oil. The Food Security IAP is estimated to deliver approximately 10 Mt CO₂ eq in emissions reduction and enhance resilience by supporting sustainable land management and climate smart agriculture techniques. Finally, the Sustainable Cities IAP puts a very strong emphasis on integrated urban planning to achieve climate outcomes, delivering an estimated 106 Mt CO₂ eq. Taken together, the three IAPs will deliver an estimated 196 Mt CO₂ eq.
25. Drawing on its experience in utilizing debt, equity and risk mitigation products in the past, including from the implementation of the GEF-5 private sector set-aside, the GEF launched a \$110 million pilot program in 2014 to demonstrate and validate the application of non-grant financial instruments to combat global environmental degradation. By demonstrating and validating successful models for the use of non-grant instruments, the GEF can help catalyze large-scale changes through broader adoption and generate experiences, which may also be

useful for other international environmental finance mechanisms such as the GCF. In the reporting period, the GEF supported three innovative non-grant investment projects with climate change benefits, drawing on \$43.7 million in GEF financing and leveraging \$1.2 billion in co-financing.

Introduction

26. Each year, the Global Environment Facility (GEF), an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC, or the Convention), reports to the Conference of the Parties (COP). The GEF’s report to COP 22 covers climate change mitigation (CCM), climate change adaptation (CCA), and capacity-building activities in fiscal year (FY) 2016, from July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016. This report consists of three parts: (i) GEF’s response to the Paris Agreement and COP 21 decisions as well as conclusions of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) 43 and SBI 44; (ii) GEF initiatives; and (iii) GEF achievements during the reporting period.

Part I: GEF’s Response to COP Guidance

1. The Paris Agreement and its Decision

27. The Paris Agreement and its decision affirmed the role of the GEF as part of the Financial Mechanism. Article 9 of the Paris Agreement stated the Financial Mechanism of the Convention, including its operating entities, shall serve as the financial mechanism of this Agreement. Further, Parties decided that the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the GEF, as well as the LDCF and SCCF, shall serve the Paris Agreement. The GEF is committed to serve the Paris Agreement as its financial mechanism.
28. Early steps taken include the establishment of the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT). As part of the Paris Agreement, Parties agreed to establish CBIT to strengthen the institutional and technical capacities of developing countries to meet the enhanced transparency requirements in the Paris Agreement. Parties requested the GEF to support the establishment and operation of CBIT as a priority-reporting related need, including through voluntary contributions during GEF-6. In response to this request by the COP, the GEF Secretariat has taken a number of steps to establishing CBIT (see Part II, Section 2), resulting in the approval by the GEF Council of the arrangements for the establishment of a new CBIT Trust Fund along with programming and implementation modalities for CBIT, in June 2016.⁸ Additional information on the operationalization of CBIT beyond the reporting period will be provided as an Addendum ahead of COP 22.

2. Additional COP 21 decisions and SBI 43 and SBI 44 Conclusions

29. The GEF is an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism of the UNFCCC. Since the start of the Convention, guidance to the GEF has been provided within the context of the overall guidance to the Financial Mechanism. The COP 21 provided specific guidance to the GEF. The SBI 43 and SBI 44 conclusions also contain matters of relevance for the GEF. The GEF continues to be responsive to COP guidance by incorporating it into its CCM and CCA strategies, in approving CCM and CCA projects and programs, and by adapting its policies and procedures. Furthermore, the GEF Council at its 50th meeting in June 2016 requested the GEF network to continue to work with recipient countries to reflect the guidance and national priorities in their GEF programming and activities. The following table describes the GEF’s response to the decisions and conclusions.

Table 1: COP 21 decisions and SBI 43 and 44 conclusions and GEF’s response

COP Decision/SBI Conclusion	GEF’s Response
Decision 1/CP.21, COP 21, Adoption of the Paris Agreement http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2015/cop21/eng/10a01.pdf	
Paris Agreement, Article 9, paragraph 8: The Financial Mechanism of the Convention, including its operating entities, shall serve as the financial mechanism of the Agreement.	The GEF is committed to serve the Paris Agreement as its financial mechanism. Early steps taken include the establishment of the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT), described in further detail below.

⁸ See documents GEF/C.50/05 and GEF/C.50/06.

COP Decision/SBI Conclusion	GEF's Response
<p>Decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 58:</p> <p><i>Decided</i> that the Green Climate Fund and the Global Environment Facility, the entities entrusted with the operation of the Financial Mechanism of the Convention, as well as the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund, administered by the Global Environment Facility, shall serve the Agreement.</p>	
<p>Paris Agreement, Article 9, paragraph 9:</p> <p>The institutions serving this Agreement, including the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism of the Convention, shall aim to ensure efficient access to financial resources through simplified approval procedures and enhanced readiness support for developing country Parties, in particular for the least developed countries and small island developing States, in the context of their national climate strategies and plans.</p>	<p>The GEF, as an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism of the Convention, aims to ensure efficient access to financial resources through simplified approval procedures and enhanced readiness support for developing country Parties, in particular for the least developed countries and small island developing States, in the context of their national climate strategies and plans.</p> <p>The GEF Council, at its 47th meeting in October 2014, approved an updated Project Cancellation Policy to further improve its project cycle.⁹ At its 48th meeting in June 2015, the GEF Council approved additional measures to improve the project cycle¹⁰ by expediting the preparation of the stock of delayed projects. In particular, the Council approved a one-time cancellation by June 30, 2016 of overdue (i) full-sized projects (FSPs) whose Project Identification Forms (PIFs) were approved prior to the October 2014 Council meeting; and (ii) medium-sized projects (MSPs) whose PIFs were approved prior to the June 2015 Council meeting. In addition, the Council approved an amendment to the Project Cancellation Policy previously approved in the October 2014 Council meeting to include provisions for cancellation of overdue medium-sized projects that are approved after June 2015 Council, as set out in Annex II to that decision.</p> <p>The GEF will continue to report on steps taken to fully implement the guidance provided by the COP, in the course of its annual reports to the COP.</p>
<p>Decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 15:</p> <p><i>Reiterated</i> its call to developed country Parties, the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism and any other organizations in a position to do so to provide support for the preparation and communication of the intended nationally determined contributions of Parties that may need such support.</p>	<p>The GEF continues to make resources available for the preparation of the intended nationally determined contributions (INDCs), and its Global Support Program continues to be operational.</p> <p>Leading up to COP 21, the GEF has made resources available for countries to prepare their INDCs, and has participated in various meetings and workshops to encourage countries to utilize available GEF resources for this purpose. A component has been added to the Global Support Program for National Communications (NCs) and Biennial Update Reports (BURs) to provide technical assistance to countries to prepare their INDCs.</p> <p>The GEF has provided support towards INDC preparations for 46 countries: Afghanistan, Antigua and Barbuda, Azerbaijan, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cambodia, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominica, Eritrea, Fiji, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Kyrgyzstan, Lao PDR, Lesotho, Maldives, Mauritania,</p>

⁹ GEF Council document GEF/C.47/07, Improving the GEF Project Cycle, (https://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/19_EN_GEF.C.47.07_Improving_the_GEF_Project_Cycle.pdf)

¹⁰ GEF Council document GEF/C.48/04, Expediting the Preparation of the Stock of Delayed Projects (https://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/EN_GEF.C.48.04_Expediting_the_Preparation_of_the_Stock_of_Delayed_Projects.pdf)

COP Decision/SBI Conclusion	GEF's Response
	Mongolia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Niger, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Tanzania, Thailand, Timor Leste, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Forty-four countries of the 46 supported by the GEF to prepare their INDCs, or 96 per cent, have submitted their INDCs to the UNFCCC ahead of the Paris climate negotiations. Details of the GEF support for INDCs are available on the GEF website at: https://www.thegef.org/gef/INDC
<p>Decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 54:</p> <p><i>Recognized</i> the importance of adequate and predictable financial resources, including for results-based payments, as appropriate, for the implementation of policy approaches and positive incentives for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks; as well as alternative policy approaches, such as joint mitigation and adaptation approaches for the integral and sustainable management of forests; while reaffirming the importance of non-carbon benefits associated with such approaches; encouraging the coordination of support from, inter alia, public and private, bilateral and multilateral sources, such as the Green Climate Fund, and alternative sources in accordance with relevant decisions by the Conference of the Parties.</p>	<p>Noted. The GEF supports activities for the implementation of policy approaches and positive incentives for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, sustainable forest management and enhancement of forest carbon stocks, as well as alternative approaches for the integral and sustainable management of forests.</p> <p>As at June 2016, recipient countries have utilized \$189 million of the sustainable forest management incentive¹¹ available under GEF-6. Total GEF financing under GEF-6 for sustainable forest management therefore amounts to \$566 million by June 2016.¹² The GEF has further invested \$35 million into sustainable forest management through its Integrated Approach Pilots (IAPs) and the GEF-6 Non-Grant Pilot, bringing the total GEF financing towards sustainable forest management under GEF-6 to \$601 million as at June 2016.</p>
<p>Decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 61:</p> <p><i>Recommended</i> that the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement shall provide guidance to the entities entrusted with the operation of the Financial Mechanism of the Convention on the policies, programme priorities and eligibility criteria related to the Agreement for transmission by the Conference of the Parties.</p>	Acknowledged.
<p>Decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 62:</p> <p><i>Decided</i> that the guidance to the entities entrusted with the operations of the Financial Mechanism of the Convention in relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties, including those agreed before adoption of the Agreement, shall apply mutatis mutandis to the Agreement.</p>	Acknowledged.

¹¹ The sustainable forest management incentive, as approved by the GEF Council through the GEF-6 Programming Directions, also supports national strategies to reduce emissions from deforestation which foster intra-governmental and cross-sector integration, including those being developed through REDD+ readiness and support for REDD+ Phase II initiatives.

¹² These projects and programs with sustainable forest management incentive are expected to lead to a reduction in GHG emissions of approximately 656 Mt CO₂ eq.

COP Decision/SBI Conclusion	GEF's Response
<p>Decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 64:</p> <p><i>Urged</i> the institutions serving the Agreement to enhance the coordination and delivery of resources to support country-driven strategies through simplified and efficient application and approval procedures, and through continued readiness support to developing country Parties, including the least developed countries and small island developing States, as appropriate.</p>	<p>The GEF continues to work to enhance the coordination and delivery of resources to support country-driven strategies through simplified and efficient application and approval procedures, and through continued readiness support to developing country Parties, including the least developed countries and small island developing States, as appropriate.</p> <p>For instance, the GEF on a regular basis holds Expanded Constituency Workshops (ECWs) that provide an opportunity for GEF political and operational focal points and other key partners, to discuss and plan GEF programming and strategy at the national and regional level. The GEF invites all its agencies, including the expanded network of agencies, to participate in these ECWs. In FY 2016, the GEF has held 14 ECWs¹³ that covered 133 countries. The GEF provides resources to cover the cost of participation in ECWs by UNFCCC national focal points, along with other multilateral environmental agreement (MEA) focal points, GEF operational focal points and political focal points, to enable their active participation in ECWs and to strengthen readiness of recipient countries to access and program resources.</p> <p>The GEF Council, at its 47th meeting in October 2014, approved an updated Project Cancellation Policy to further improve its project cycle.¹⁴ At its 48th meeting in June 2015, the GEF Council approved additional measures to improve the project cycle¹⁵ by expediting the preparation of the stock of delayed projects. In particular, the Council approved a one-time cancellation by June 30, 2016 of overdue (i) full-sized projects (FSPs) whose Project Identification Forms (PIFs) were approved prior to the October 2014 Council meeting; and (ii) medium-sized projects (MSPs) whose PIFs were approved prior to the June 2015 Council meeting. In addition, the Council approved an amendment to the Project Cancellation Policy previously approved in the October 2014 Council meeting to include provisions for cancellation of overdue medium-sized projects that are approved after June 2015 Council, as set out in Annex II to that decision.</p>
<p>Decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 84:</p> <p><i>Decided</i> to establish a Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency in order to build institutional and technical capacity, both pre- and post-2020; this initiative will support developing country Parties, upon request, in meeting enhanced transparency requirements as defined in Article 13 of the Agreement in a timely manner.</p>	<p>In response to this request by the COP, the GEF Secretariat has taken a number of steps to establishing CBIT (see Part II, Section 2), resulting in the approval by the GEF Council of the arrangements for the establishment of a new CBIT Trust Fund along with programming and implementation modalities for CBIT on June 7, 2016.¹⁶</p> <p>Specific steps taken toward the establishment and operationalization of CBIT by the GEF Secretariat include:</p> <p>(a) A consultative dialogue on CBIT with entities engaged in</p>

¹³ In the reporting period, the GEF held 14 ECWs in: Uganda (July 2015), Jordan (September 2015), Belarus (September 2015), Cook Islands (October 2015), Benin (November 2015), Botswana (February 2016), Trinidad and Tobago (March 2016), Montenegro (March 2016), Thailand (March 2016), Argentina (April 2016), Guatemala (April 2016), Sierra Leone (May 2016), Senegal (May 2016) and Kazakhstan (June 2016).

¹⁴ GEF Council document GEF/C.47/07, Improving the GEF Project Cycle,

(https://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/19_EN_GEF.C.47.07_Improving_the_GEF_Project_Cycle.pdf)

¹⁵ GEF Council document GEF/C.48/04, Expediting the Preparation of the Stock of Delayed Projects

(https://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/EN_GEF.C.48.04_Expediting_the_Preparation_of_the_Stock_of_Delayed_Projects.pdf)

¹⁶ GEF Council document GEF/C.50/05, Establishment of a New Trust Fund for the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency

(https://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/EN_GEF.C.50.05_CBIT_TF_Establishment_0.pdf); and GEF Council document GEF/C.50/06, Programming Directions for the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency

(https://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/EN_GEF.C.50.06_CBIT_Programming_Directions_0.pdf)

COP Decision/SBI Conclusion	GEF's Response
<p>Decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 86:</p> <p><i>Urged and requested</i> the Global Environment Facility to make arrangements to support the establishment and operation of the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency as a priority reporting-related need, including through voluntary contributions to support developing country Parties in the sixth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility and future replenishment cycles, to complement existing support under the Global Environment Facility.</p> <p>Decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 88:</p> <p>Requested that the Global Environment Facility, as an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism, include in its annual report to the Conference of the Parties the progress of work in the design, development and implementation of the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency referred to in paragraph 84 above starting in 2016.</p>	<p>various aspects of enabling activities and transparency-related activities was held on April 11, 2016 in Washington DC, United States, to ensure CBIT alignment with relevant work-streams and bodies under the UNFCCC, identify gaps in implementing transparency-related activities in general, and to strengthen the dialogue and assess collaboration potential with existing and emerging initiatives in the area of capacity building;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (b) An informal consultation meeting to gather feedback from government representatives, including GEF Council Members and GEF focal points, on CBIT was held on April 13, 2016 in Washington, DC; the GEF Secretariat encouraged the GEF Council members and alternates to share the invitation with their respective UNFCCC capacity building negotiators; (c) A briefing session on the CBIT with Parties and stakeholders was organized during the UNFCCC climate meetings on May 19, 2016 in Bonn, Germany; (d) Council documents¹⁷ to establish a new trust fund and related to Programming Directions have been prepared for presentation to the 50th GEF Council (June 2016), which approved the arrangements proposed for the establishment of a new CBIT Trust Fund along with programming and implementation modalities for CBIT; and (e) Consultations with the Trustee and donor countries were held on modalities for contributing to the CBIT Trust Fund. <p>Additional information on progress made in the operationalization of CBIT will be shared as an Addendum ahead of COP 22.</p>
<p>Decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 109:</p> <p><i>Resolved</i> to strengthen, in the period 2016-2020, the existing technical examination process on mitigation [...].</p> <p>Decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 110:</p> <p><i>Encouraged</i> the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism of the Convention to engage in the technical expert meetings and to inform participants of their contribution to facilitating progress in the implementation of policies, practices and actions identified during the technical examination process.</p>	<p>The GEF Secretariat has actively participated in the technical expert meeting during SBI 44 in May 2016.¹⁸</p>
<p>Decision 8/CP.21, COP 21, Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties and guidance to the Global Environment Facility</p> <p>http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2015/cop21/eng/10a02.pdf</p>	
<p>Decision 8/CP.21, paragraph 3:</p>	<p>The GEF continues to support activities referred to in paragraph 2 of decision 8/CP.21, on sustainable forest management and activities</p>

¹⁷ See documents GEF/C.50/05 and GEF/C.50/06.

¹⁸ Please refer to the UNFCCC website for audio recordings or presentations made at the Technical Expert Meetings on the Value of Carbon (http://unfccc.int/focus/mitigation/technical_expert_meetings/items/9629.php) and Transport (http://unfccc.int/focus/mitigation/technical_expert_meetings/items/9629.php).

COP Decision/SBI Conclusion	GEF's Response
<p><i>Invited</i> the Global Environment Facility to continue to provide finance to the activities referred to in paragraph 2 above [on sustainable forest management and activities referred to in decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 70], also taking into account decision 9/CP.19, paragraph 8, and decision 16/CP.21, as appropriate.</p>	<p>referred to in decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 70, also taking into account decision 9/CP.19, paragraph 8, and decision 16/CP.21, as appropriate.</p> <p>As at June 2016, recipient countries have utilized \$189 million of the sustainable forest management incentive available under GEF-6. Total GEF financing under GEF-6 for sustainable forest management therefore amounts to \$566 million by June 2016. The GEF has further invested \$35 million into sustainable forest management through its Integrated Approach Pilots (IAPs) and the GEF-6 Non-Grant Pilot, bringing the total GEF financing towards sustainable forest management under GEF-6 to \$601 million as at June 2016.</p>
<p>Decision 8/CP.21, paragraphs 6 and 7:</p> <p><i>Noted</i> that the Independent Evaluation Office of the Global Environment Facility is carrying out a review of the Least Developed Countries Fund;</p> <p><i>Encouraged</i> the Global Environment Facility to include the conclusions of the review referred to in paragraph 6 above in its report to the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-second session (November 2016).</p>	<p>The results of the Program Evaluation of the LDCF by the GEF Independent Evaluation Office are reported in Part III, Section 4 of this document. The Technical Review of the Programming Priorities of the LDCF is presented in an Addendum to this document.</p>
<p>Decision 8/CP.21, paragraph 8:</p> <p><i>Requested</i> the Global Environment Facility to carry out a technical review of the programme priorities of the Least Developed Countries Fund, taking into account the independent review referred to in paragraph 6 above, and to focus the technical review on, inter alia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Undertaking pilot concrete climate change activities that are particularly relevant for the least developed countries; (b) Enhancing longer-term institutional capacity to design and execute the activities referred to in paragraph 8(a) above. 	<p>The GEF Secretariat has taken a number of steps towards carrying out the technical review, including by: (i) consulting informally and formally with relevant stakeholders in least developed countries; and (ii) preparing a document on the Technical Review. The Technical Review of the Programming Priorities of the LDCF is presented in an Addendum to this document.</p>
<p>Decision 8/CP.21, paragraph 9:</p> <p><i>Urged</i> the Global Environment Facility to work with all its agencies and recipient countries to ensure that these countries can take full advantage of the expanded network of agencies.</p>	<p>The GEF Secretariat works with all its agencies and recipient countries to ensure that these countries can take full advantage of the expanded network of agencies. For instance, the GEF on a regular basis holds ECWs that provide an opportunity for GEF political and operational focal points and other key partners, to discuss and plan GEF programming and strategy at the national and regional level. The GEF invites all its agencies, including the expanded network of agencies, to participate in these ECWs. In FY 2016, the GEF has held 14 ECWs¹⁹ that covered 133 countries. The GEF provides resources to cover the cost of participation in ECWs by UNFCCC national</p>

¹⁹ In the reporting period, the GEF held 14 ECWs in: Uganda (July 2015), Jordan (September 2015), Belarus (September 2015), Cook Islands (October 2015), Benin (November 2015), Botswana (February 2016), Trinidad and Tobago (March 2016), Montenegro (March 2016), Thailand (March 2016), Argentina (April 2016), Guatemala (April 2016), Sierra Leone (May 2016), Senegal (May 2016) and Kazakhstan (June 2016).

COP Decision/SBI Conclusion	GEF's Response
	focal points, along with other MEA focal points, GEF operational focal points and political focal points, to enable their active participation in ECWs and to strengthen readiness of recipient countries to access and program resources.
<p>Decision 8/CP.21, paragraph 10:</p> <p><i>Welcomed</i> the exploration of innovative non-grant instruments by the Global Environment Facility, and <i>encouraged</i> the Global Environment Facility to work with its agencies, recipient countries and the private sector to submit proposals.</p>	<p>The GEF Secretariat continues to work with its agencies, recipient countries and the private sector to facilitate the submission of proposals that utilize innovative non-grant instruments.</p> <p>The GEF Secretariat received formal requests for non-grant projects and numerous informal requests that were well in excess of the resources available under the GEF-6 Non-Grant Pilot. Project proposals have been innovative in their design and frequently address multiple GEF focal areas. Based on the diversity and high-quality of the submissions, it has become clear that recipient countries in partnership with GEF Agencies find it viable and worthwhile to develop creative and innovative approaches that make use of non-grant financial instruments.</p> <p>Since the beginning of GEF-6, the GEF has awarded eight non-grant projects covering multiple focal areas, including six projects that directly deliver climate change mitigation benefits, receiving a total of \$74.6 million in GEF financing and leveraging \$1.5 billion in co-financing. In the reporting period, three non-grant projects with climate change benefits were approved by the GEF Council, drawing on \$43.7 million in GEF financing and leveraging \$1.2 billion in co-financing.</p>
<p>Decision 8/CP.21, paragraph 11:</p> <p><i>Also welcomed</i> the approval of projects by the Global Environment Facility to support 46 developing country Parties in preparing their intended nationally determined contributions,²⁰ and <i>encouraged</i> the Global Environment Facility to continue providing such support.</p>	<p>Noted with appreciation. The GEF continues to provide support to countries to prepare and update their INDCs. The Global Support Program is ongoing.</p>
<p>Decision 8/CP.21, paragraph 12:</p> <p><i>Requested</i> the Global Environment Facility to consider how to support developing country Parties in formulating policies, strategies, programmes and projects to implement activities that advance priorities identified in their respective intended nationally determined contributions in a manner consistent with the operational policies and guidelines of the Global Environment Facility, starting in 2016.</p>	<p>The following elements are considered to support the implementation of activities that advance priorities identified in the INDCs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Aligning national GEF programming with INDCs: The GEF is encouraging governments to consider aligning the GEF programming for GEF-6 with INDC priorities, through more explicit linkage between INDC/planning/reporting work and how GEF resources are programmed. The GEF is working with national governments towards this consideration, through national dialogues, bilateral discussions, expanded constituency workshops, as well as through project reviews; (b) Helping to enhance the quality of NDCs: The ongoing global support program provides capacity building, tools and methodologies for the refinement of INDCs. The GEF Secretariat will continue its efforts to assist countries in improving the quality of their reports, including NDCs; (c) Aligning with CBIT: The NDCs and Transparency are two

²⁰ As at 16 September 2015.

COP Decision/SBI Conclusion	GEF's Response
	<p>key, interlinked elements of the Paris Agreement. The GEF's efforts on the (I)NDC support will be aligned with the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) in order to assist developing countries to effectively monitor and report their progress in national greenhouse gas emission reduction, and track progress made in implementation of NDCs. The CBIT will address such capacity needs to enhance transparency.</p>
<p>Decision 8/CP.21, paragraph 14:</p> <p><i>Welcomed</i> the efforts to date of the Global Environment Facility to engage with the Green Climate Fund and <i>encouraged</i> both entities to further articulate and build on the complementarity of their policies and programmes within the Financial Mechanism of the Convention.</p>	<p>GEF's experiences with other climate funds and multilateral development banks may be useful to further articulate and build on the complementarity within the Financial Mechanism of the Paris Agreement. Collaboration with the multilateral development banks, Climate Investment Funds, Adaptation Fund, private sector entities, and others has highlighted different areas of engagement where the GEF can provide added value based on its unique role, strengths, and experience supporting programs and projects for over two decades. The GEF plays a unique role in several ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Early policy lock-in and regulatory reform to support governments in catalyzing partners to invest in low-emission, climate-resilient technologies; (b) Demonstrating innovative technologies and business models, with a view to unlock the market for low-emission, climate-resilient technologies or enable partners to conduct large-scale replication; (c) Strengthening institutional capacity and decision-making processes at the sub-national, national and regional level to improve information, participation, and accountability in public and private decisions that enable partners to design and implement low-emission, climate-resilient plans and policies; (d) Building multi-stakeholder alliances to develop, harmonize, and implement sustainable practices to pursue integrated approaches that further the global commons through the promotion of synergies amongst sectors and the delivery of multiple benefits; and (e) De-risking partner investments by applying guarantees and equity instruments to re-direct private sector investments into low-emission, climate-resilient business models. <p>The GEF stands ready to continue to engage with the GCF to further articulate the complementarity, responding to COP guidance, and to help countries meet their mitigation and adaptation needs as embodied in their NDCs in a coordinated way. For instance, during the reporting period, the GEF Secretariat has held several discussions with the GCF Secretariat on possible entry points for co-financing projects and programs, acknowledging that GEF and GCF financing is based on the principle of country ownership and recipient country demand.</p> <p>Please refer to Part III, Section 1c on 'Complementarity in Climate Finance' for further details.</p>
<p>Decision 8/CP.21, paragraph 16:</p> <p><i>Requested</i> the Global Environment Facility to</p>	<p>The GEF is herewith reporting on steps taken to implement the guidance provided in decision 8/CP.21 and other relevant decisions</p>

COP Decision/SBI Conclusion	GEF's Response
include, in its annual report to the Conference of the Parties, information on the steps it has taken to implement the guidance provided in this decision and other relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties.	of the COP.
Decision 13/CP.21, COP 21, Linkages between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism of the Convention http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2015/cop21/eng/10a02.pdf	
Decision 13/CP.21, paragraph 8: <i>Requested</i> the Technology Executive Committee, the Climate Technology Centre and Network and the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism to continue to consult on and further elaborate, including through an in-session workshop at the forty-fourth sessions of the subsidiary bodies (May 2016), the linkages between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism.	The GEF continues to consult on the linkages between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism. To this effect, the GEF Secretariat participated in the twelfth meeting of the Technology Executive Committee (TEC) on April 5-8, 2016 in Bonn, Germany and consulted with TEC on the draft agenda of the in-session workshop to be held during SBI 44 in May 2016. The GEF also actively participated in the in-session workshop as a speaker and panelist. ²¹
Decision 14/CP.21, COP 21, Capacity-building under the Convention http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2015/cop21/eng/10a03.pdf	
Decision 14/CP.21, paragraph 8: <i>Invited</i> representatives of the relevant bodies established under the Convention, operating entities of the Financial Mechanism of the Convention, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and relevant experts and practitioners to integrate into their work programmes and activities the lessons learned at, and the main outcomes of, the meetings of the Durban Forum.	The GEF, as an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism, is working to integrate lessons learned at, and the main outcomes of, the meeting of the Durban Forum, into GEF's work programs and activities. Capacity-building is supported as an integral aspect of GEF programming, including through the GEF Trust Fund and the LDCF. For further details, please refer to Part III, Section 6. During calendar year 2015, the GEFTF, LDCF and SCCF portfolios supported 85 (55 mitigation and 30 adaptation) stand-alone and multi-focal area (MFA) projects with various capacity-building components as defined by the UNFCCC, in the form of technical assistance and investments. The total GEF funding towards supporting these capacity-building activities for 2015 amounts to approximately \$189.0 million.
Decision 14/CP.21, paragraph 10: <i>Invited</i> United Nations agencies and multilateral organizations to provide information to the secretariat for the capacity-building portal. ²²	The GEF Secretariat continues to provide information to the UNFCCC Secretariat for the capacity-building portal. In the reporting period, the GEF Secretariat has submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat information on activities which the GEF has financed in calendar year 2015 to build and/or enhance capacity of developing countries to implement the UNFCCC, in accordance with the 15 priority areas identified in the framework for capacity-building in developing countries (decision 2/CP.7).
Decision 15/CP.21, COP 21, Terms of reference for the intermediate review of the Doha work programme on Article 6 of the Convention http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2015/cop21/eng/10a03.pdf	

²¹ The GEF Secretariat's presentation on 'GEF supporting activities for technology development and transfer including the Poznan strategic program', as well as the panel discussion participation, are available online: http://unfccc6.meta-fusion.com/bonn_may_2016/events/2016-05-21-10-00-in-session-workshop-on-linkages-between-the-technology-mechanism-and-the-financial-mechanism-of-the-convention

²² See <http://unfccc.int/capacitybuilding/core/activities.html>

COP Decision/SBI Conclusion	GEF's Response
<p>Decision 15/CP.21, paragraph 3:</p> <p><i>Requested</i> the Global Environment Facility to report on the progress made in providing financial support and implementing activities to contribute to the implementation of the Doha work programme.</p>	<p>The GEF has taken significant steps toward implementing the Doha work programme, including by providing financial resources to Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention, in particular African countries, LDCs and SIDS, in accordance with decisions 11/CP.1, 6/CP.7, 4/CP.9, 7/CP.10, 3/CP.12, 7/CP.13, 3/CP.16 and 11/CP.17. The GEF Secretariat has reported on its support towards implementing the Doha work programme to the UNFCCC Secretariat ahead of SBI 44.</p> <p>In the period 2012-2015, at least \$67.7 million have been provided by the GEF in support of the Doha work programme towards education, training and public awareness.</p>
<p>Decision 16/CP.21, COP 21, Alternative policy approaches, such as joint mitigation and adaptation approaches for the integral and sustainable management of forests;</p> <p>http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2015/cop21/eng/10a03.pdf</p>	
<p>Decision 16/CP.21, paragraph 6:</p> <p><i>Noted</i> that the financing entities referred to in decision 9/CP.19, paragraph 5, are encouraged to continue to provide financial resources, including through the wide variety of sources referred to in decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 65, for alternative policy approaches, such as joint mitigation and adaptation approaches for the integral and sustainable management of forests.</p>	<p>Noted. The GEF continues to provide financial resources for alternative policy approaches, such as joint mitigation and adaptation approaches for the integral and sustainable management of forests.</p> <p>As at June 2016, recipient countries have utilized \$189 million of the sustainable forest management incentive available under GEF-6. Total GEF financing under GEF-6 for sustainable forest management therefore amounts to \$566 million by June 2016. The GEF has further invested \$35 million into sustainable forest management through its Integrated Approach Pilots (IAPs) and the GEF-6 Non-Grant Pilot, bringing the total GEF financing towards sustainable forest management under GEF-6 to \$601 million as at June 2016.</p>
<p>Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI 43)</p> <p>Agenda Item 4(c): Provision of financial and technical support</p> <p>http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2015/sbi/eng/22.pdf</p>	
<p><i>Invited</i> the GEF to continue to provide detailed, accurate, timely and complete information on its activities relating to the preparation of national communications by non-Annex I Parties, including the dates of approval of funding and disbursement of funds.</p> <p>[...] <i>invited</i> the GEF to continue to provide an approximate date for completion of draft national communications and an approximate date for submission of final national communications to the secretariat, for consideration at SBI 45 (November 2016).</p> <p>[...] <i>further invited</i> the GEF to continue to provide detailed, accurate, timely and complete information on its activities relating to the preparation of BURs, including the dates of requests for funding, approvals of funding and disbursement of funds, and an approximate date for submission of BURs to the secretariat, for consideration at SBI 44.</p>	<p>The GEF continues to provide full-cost funding for National Communications (NCs), and all requests to support NCs have been met by the GEF. The GEF has set-aside resources, separate from the country resource allocations (STAR), so that each country can access up to \$500,000 for NCs. In addition, through the Global Support Program, implemented in conjunction by UNDP and UNEP, the GEF is supporting technical backstopping, capacity building, and information sharing and knowledge management activities for NCs, BURs, and INDCs.</p> <p>Information on an approximate date of completion of the draft NCs and an approximate date for submission to the secretariat of the NCs will be provided to the UNFCCC Secretariat for consideration at SBI 45 (November 2016) in due course.</p> <p>The GEF Secretariat has provided information on its activities relating to the preparation of BURs, including the dates of requests for funding, approvals of funding and disbursement of funds, and an approximate date for submission of BURs to the UNFCCC Secretariat, for consideration at SBI 44.²³</p>

²³ See document FCCC/SBI/2016/INF.2 (<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2016/sbi/eng/inf02.pdf>)

COP Decision/SBI Conclusion	GEF's Response
Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI 43) Agenda Item 10(b): Development and transfer of technologies and implementation of the Technology Mechanism; Poznan strategic programme on technology transfer. http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2015/sbi/eng/22.pdf	
<p><i>[...] invited</i> Parties, the CTCN and other relevant entities working on technology development and transfer to act upon the recommendations contained in the report referred to in paragraph 75 above and <i>encouraged</i> the GEF and other relevant financial entities to consider them.</p>	<p>The GEF continues to support technology transfer and innovation, encompassing mitigation and adaptation, as well as Technical Needs Assessments.</p> <p>During the reporting period, 31 climate change mitigation projects with technology transfer objectives were approved with \$188.7 million of GEF funding and \$5.9 billion in co-financing. Please refer to Part III, Section 6 for further information.</p> <p>The GEF Secretariat continues to share experiences and lessons learned in regard to the Poznan strategic program. The GEF Secretariat attended a workshop and a side event organized by the Agencies, and also organized a session at the eleventh meeting of the TEC together with the technology transfer and finance centres, on sharing experiences and lessons on the Poznan strategic program by the national executing organizations of pilot projects and the implementing agency of the public-private partnership project.</p> <p>The GEF Secretariat also continues to support the dialogue and coordination among the CTCN and the regional centres, by organizing regular consultative meetings among the partners and CTCN at the margin of GEF Council meetings.</p> <p>The GEF has refined the technology transfer section in this report to the COP. Please refer to Part III, Section 6 for further information.</p> <p>The GEF reports annually to the COP on progress made in carrying out the activities under the program, including as it relates to its long-term implementation.</p>
<p><i>[...] encouraged</i> the GEF to share the midterm evaluations of the PSP climate technology transfer and finance centres and pilot projects of the fourth replenishment of the GEF with the TEC and the CTCN as soon as available.</p>	<p>The GEF Secretariat shares the available mid-term evaluations with the TEC and the CTCN by incorporating information in the report to the COP, so that they can be shared with Parties.</p>
Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI 44) Agenda Item 4(b): Reporting from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention; Provision of financial and technical support. http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2016/sbi/eng/08.pdf	
<p><i>[...] invited</i> the GEF to continue to provide detailed information on its activities relating to the preparation of BURs, including the dates of requests for funding, approval of funding and disbursement of funds and the approximate date of submission of BURs to the secretariat, for consideration at SBI 45 (November 2016).</p>	<p>The GEF Secretariat will provide the information as an amendment to this report.</p>
<p><i>[...] encouraged</i> the GEF agencies to continue to facilitate the preparation and submission of project proposals by non-Annex I Parties for the preparation of their BURs and to respond to the project proposals.</p>	<p>The GEF Secretariat continues to coordinate closely with GEF agencies on the preparation and submission of project proposals for BURs. In the reporting period, the GEF Secretariat participated in outreach and capacity building events to disseminate information on accessing funds for BURs.</p>

COP Decision/SBI Conclusion	GEF's Response
[...] noted with appreciation that the GEF had made good progress on the establishment of the Capacity-building Initiative on Transparency as requested at COP 21. It reiterated its request to the GEF to provide further information on this matter in its report to COP 22 (November 2016).	Noted with appreciation for acknowledgement of effort. Further information on the establishment of the CBIT is provided in Part II, Section 2 on 'Capacity-building Initiative on Transparency' contained in this report.
Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI 44) Agenda Item 8: Matters relating to the least developed countries. http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2016/sbi/eng/08.pdf	
[...] invited Parties and relevant organizations to continue to provide support for the implementation of the LEG work programme.	The GEF, including through the LDCF, continues to provide support for the implementation of the LEG work programme. For further information on support provided under the LDCF, please refer to Part III, Section 3 of this report.

3. Engagement with UNFCCC

30. The GEF has increased its efforts at the country level to promote consultations among the GEF Secretariat, GEF operational focal points (OFPs), and the UNFCCC national focal points (NFPs). Many of the focal point representatives are GEF Council members and national climate change decision-makers. Furthermore, the GEF has communicated with UNFCCC NFPs by supporting their participation in 14 GEF ECWs²⁴ that covered 133 countries during FY 2016.
31. Efforts have also been made to facilitate dialogue and synergy among the Convention secretariats, including UNFCCC, and the GEF stakeholders. At the ECW for the South Asia region, held in Bangkok, Thailand on March 28-April 1, 2016, the GEF piloted a half-day interactive dialogue on 'Facilitating synergies in implementing Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) towards sustainable development', adding a new perspective to the program. This initiative was the first time to engage all MEA secretariats in an ECW, discuss major global agreements and GEF implications, and potential synergy opportunities in programming GEF resources at the country level in the context of sustainable development. The GEF Secretariat is consulting with the MEA Secretariats to explore options to continue the workshop in other regions.
32. As a follow up to the interactive dialogue above, the GEF Secretariat has also held an informal MEA dialogue at the 50th GEF Council meeting on June 8, 2016 with representatives from UNFCCC and other Conventions to discuss synergies and entry points for integrated programming.
33. The GEF has further enhanced its communication with the UNFCCC Secretariat in its effort to be responsive to COP guidance. The GEF continues to closely follow the UNFCCC process and to foster enhanced collaboration with the UNFCCC Secretariat. Examples include the following:
 - (a) The GEF Secretariat and the UNFCCC Secretariat engaged in bilateral meetings during the GEF Council meetings, the SBIs and the COP 21;
 - (b) The UNFCCC Secretariat has been engaged in consultations on key activities, such as consultations for CBIT development, the Technical Review of the Program Priorities of the LDCF and others;
 - (c) The GEF continues to report regularly to the COP as well as the SBI. During the reporting period, the GEF delivered written submissions responding to the UNFCCC Secretariat's requests, in addition to its annual report to the COP.
34. The engagement of the UNFCCC Secretariat in the GEF Council has also been fostered. At the 49th GEF Council

²⁴ In the reporting period, the GEF held 14 ECWs in: Uganda (July 2015), Jordan (September 2015), Belarus (September 2015), Cook Islands (October 2015), Benin (November 2015), Botswana (February 2016), Trinidad and Tobago (March 2016), Montenegro (March 2016), Thailand (March 2016), Argentina (April 2016), Guatemala (April 2016), Sierra Leone (May 2016), Senegal (May 2016) and Kazakhstan (June 2016).

meeting in October 2015, a session on the Relations with the Conventions and Other International Institutions was held, where the Deputy Executive Secretary of UNFCCC addressed the GEF Council and shared his perspectives regarding the GEF contribution to the climate finance agenda, including expectations for the Paris COP. The Executive Secretary of UNFCCC also shared her perspectives by video message at the 50th GEF Council in June 2016, thanking the GEF for 25 years of enabling action that safeguards the environment and empowers countries to meet the climate challenge toward implementing the Paris Agreement. The Executive Secretary also requested the GEF to safeguard the global commons and to utilize linkages among the Conventions to serve them in an integrated way when implementing the Paris Agreement.

35. The GEF participated in COP 21 on November 30-December 12, 2016 in Paris, France and supported countries on the way to the Paris Agreement. Highlights of GEF's activities during the COP include, *inter alia*, interventions on GEF annual report, NCs and BURs. The GEF delegation also participated in contact groups and other sessions to provide briefings to Parties and to respond to questions on GEF activities, its support to Parties and its responses to COP guidance. Furthermore, the GEF delegation, headed by the CEO, took part in the Lima-Paris Action Agenda (LPAA) events on Forest, Resilience, Transport, Buildings, Short-lived Climate Pollutants, and Energy Access and Efficiency.
36. This included the launch of the Climate Aggregation Platform to spur strategic and transformative investments and to accelerate energy efficiency. The GEF Secretariat also organized official GEF side events and other side events at COP 21 on 'Investing in resilience – responding to the adaptation needs of the most vulnerable'; 'Commodities leaders dialogue: cooperation – a valuable commodity'; 'Integrated approaches to food security, sustainable cities and commodity supply chains: tackling major drivers of environmental degradation for mitigation and adaptation at scale'; 'Facilitating synergies for sustainable development: multilateral environmental agreements and the GEF'; 'Innovative finance for urban resilience'; 'Beyond grants: innovative blended finance'; 'Sustainable cities integrated approach pilot: a city-based approach'. Several of these events were held at the Rio Conventions Pavilion, co-sponsored by the Rio Conventions and the GEF Secretariat. The GEF CEO further held a dialogue with civil society organizations and addressed the Equator Prize award ceremony where five indigenous peoples' organizations supported by the GEF Small Grants Programme were honored.
37. The GEF further participated in the following UNFCCC-related meetings and provided updates on GEF programming. Of particular relevance was GEF's active engagement to inform Parties about GEF support options for the preparation and implementation of INDCs:
 - (a) Tenth part of the second session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP) on August 31-September 4, 2015 in Bonn, Germany;
 - (b) Eleventh meeting of the Technology Executive Committee (TEC) on September 7-11, 2015 in Bonn, Germany. In order to foster collaboration and the sharing of lessons learned, the GEF Secretariat held a side event at this TEC meeting on 'Poznan Strategic and Long-term Programs on Technology Transfer Dialogue: Seven Years of Experiences and Lessons Learned';
 - (c) Regional training workshop on National Adaptation Plans (NAP) for Lusophone and African island states on September 7-11, 2015 in Antananarivo, Madagascar;
 - (d) Third forum of the Standing Committee on Finance (SCF) on Enhancing Coherence and Coordination on Forest Financing on September 8-9, 2015 in Durban, South Africa;
 - (e) Twenty-eighth meeting of the Least Developed Country Expert Group (LEG) on September 12, 2015, in Antananarivo, Madagascar;
 - (f) Eleventh part of the second session of the ADP on October 19-23, 2015 in Bonn, Germany;
 - (g) Eleventh meeting of the SCF on October 26-28, 2015 in Bonn, Germany;
 - (h) Ninth meeting of the Adaptation Committee on March 1-3, 2016 in Bonn, Germany;
 - (i) Twenty-ninth meeting of the LEG on March 15-19, 2016 in Dili, Timor-Leste;
 - (j) Post-Paris meetings of the Group of Least Developed Countries (LDC) on March 29-31, 2016 in

Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of the Congo;

- (k) Twelfth meeting of the TEC on April 5-8, 2016 in Bonn, Germany;
- (l) Twelfth meeting of the SCF on April 6-7, 2016 in Bonn, Germany;
- (m) High-level Signing Ceremony for the Paris Agreement on April 22, 2016 in New York, United States; and
- (n) Forty-fourth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI 44) and Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA 44) and the first meeting of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement (APA 1) on May 16-26, 2016 in Bonn, Germany. Highlights of GEF's activities during the Bonn Climate Change Conference include, *inter alia*, interventions at the stocktaking event on 'Ensuring coherence and assessing progress on the implementation of the work program post-Paris', a workshop on 'Linkages between the Financial Mechanism and the Technology Mechanism', and several Technical Expert Meetings on 'Value of Carbon', on 'Transportation' and on 'Adaptation'. The GEF Secretariat also organized a special event on CBIT.

38. The GEF Secretariat also participated as an observer at the following Green Climate Fund (GCF) Board meetings:

- (a) Tenth meeting of the Board of the GCF on July 6-10, 2015 in Songdo, Republic of Korea;
- (b) Eleventh meeting of the Board of the GCF on November 2-5, 2015 in Livingstone, Zambia;
- (c) Twelfth meeting of the Board of the GCF on March 8-10, 2016 in Songdo, Republic of Korea; and
- (d) Thirteenth meeting of the Board of the GCF on June 28-30, 2016 in Songdo, Republic of Korea.

Part II: GEF Initiatives

39. Various initiatives are currently underway to support GEF's work to deliver global environmental benefits (GEBs) and adaptation benefits in the fields of climate change, chemicals and waste, as well as natural resource management. The GEF is also working to assist countries toward the implementation of the Paris Agreement and COP 21 decisions, including as it relates to the CBIT, and support developing country Parties in formulating policies, strategies, programs and projects to implement activities that advance priorities identified in their INDCs. Responding to COP 21 guidance, the GEF has also undertaken a Technical Review of the Program Priorities of the LDCF. The following sections discuss GEF initiatives to implement the Paris Agreement and COP 21 decision, in addition to other GEF initiatives with clear benefits for climate change mitigation and adaptation that were underway during the reporting period, including the GEF-6 IAPs and innovations in blended finance operations.

1. Paris Agreement

40. The Paris Agreement and its decisions affirmed the role of the GEF as part of the Financial Mechanism. Article 9 of the Paris Agreement stated the Financial Mechanism of the Convention, including its operating entities, shall serve as the financial mechanism of this Agreement. Further, Parties decided that the GCF and the GEF, as well as the LDCF and SCCF, shall serve the Paris Agreement. Given the GEF's mandate by the Paris Agreement, the GEF seeks to reinforce its efforts to support developing country Parties on their way to implementing the Agreement.
41. In particular, the COP 21 guidance requested the GEF to consider how to support developing country Parties in formulating policies, strategies, programs and projects to implement activities that advance priorities identified in their INDCs, starting in 2016. As part of its response, the GEF is encouraging governments to align the GEF programming for GEF-6 with INDC priorities and shares this information with Council and stakeholders. For example, the Work Program cover note for the June 2016 GEF Council delineates how that Work Program supports the implementation of countries' INDCs.²⁵ Through its regular consultations with governments and agencies, for

²⁵ GEF Council document GEF/C.50/11, Work Program for GEF Trust Fund (https://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/EN_GEF.C.50.11_Work_Program_with_Annex_v2.pdf).

instance the GEF ECWs, the GEF Secretariat encourages countries to consider explicit linkages between their INDCs, planning, reporting and the programming of resources from the GEF Trust Fund, the LDCF and the SCCF, as well as CBIT since the establishment of the CBIT Trust Fund in June 2016.

42. In addition to supporting mitigation needs identified in INDCs through the GEF Trust Fund, the GEF also supports adaptation needs identified in INDCs through the LDCF and the SCCF. The LDCF received over \$250 million in new pledges during COP 21, including the first-ever pledge by a sub-national government to GEF climate funds.²⁶ The need for continued support for adaptation in the most vulnerable countries was highlighted at a GEF side event at COP 21, where pledges to the LDCF were also announced by Ministers and high level representatives of 12 countries and one federal state.

2. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs

43. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, as embodied in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), was adopted in September 2015. In line with the concept behind the SDGs, countries are increasingly interested in pursuing integrated, cross-cutting opportunities for sustainable development that address multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) and the SDGs. There is close alignment of multiple SDGs with the GEF focal areas and many of the targets pertaining to the SDGs are similar or aligned to those being tracked as part of the GEF-6 strategy. The GEF Secretariat continues to work with relevant institutions and countries to explore possible synergies in addressing SDGs and GEF programming going forward, within its mandate.
44. The role of the GEF as a/the financial mechanism of multiple conventions that address various aspects of the SDGs, including the climate agenda, is reflected in decisions of the twelfth COP to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD). Parties recognized as its key guiding principle the land degradation neutrality (LDN), which is target 15.3 of the SDGs. Parties also requested the GEF to support the voluntary LDN target setting. As LDN encompasses the climate agenda, exemplified in the LDN target's sub-indicators 'carbon stocks above and below ground', 'land productivity', and 'land cover and land cover change', the GEF continues to support and work with relevant institutions and countries to explore possible synergies in addressing SDGs and MEAs.
45. During the reporting period, the GEF Secretariat undertook a number of initiatives to facilitate synergies in the implementation of MEAs and highlight interlinkages with the SDGs. Please refer to paragraphs 31-32 above for further information.

3. Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency

46. As part of the Paris Agreement, Parties agreed to establish the CBIT, aiming to strengthen the institutional and technical capacities of developing countries to meet the enhanced transparency requirements. Parties requested the GEF to support the establishment and operation of CBIT as a priority-reporting related need, including through voluntary contributions during GEF-6 and future replenishment cycles, to complement existing support under the GEF (see 1/CP.1, paragraphs 84 to 88). Parties also requested the GEF to start reporting on its progress in designing, developing, and implementing the CBIT starting in 2016.
47. In order to respond to this request by the COP, the GEF Council, at its 50th meeting in June 2016, approved the establishment of a new CBIT Trust Fund along with programming and implementation modalities for CBIT.²⁷ Several countries, including Canada, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, and the United States, have pledged to make voluntary contributions to the CBIT. Other countries have also stated their intention to provide contributions in the near future. The establishment and operationalization of the CBIT is a key step for the GEF to support the implementation of the Paris Agreement.
48. The GEF Secretariat took a number of steps since the Paris COP to present the CBIT establishment for GEF Council decision in June 2016. These steps aimed to facilitate dialogue and consultations with Parties, the

²⁶ Pledges were made by, in alphabetical order: Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Quebec, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, and the United States.

²⁷ GEF Council document GEF/C.50/05, Establishment of a New Trust Fund for the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency (https://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/EN_GEF_C.50.05_CBIT_TF_Establishment_0.pdf); and GEF Council document GEF/C.50/06, Programming Directions for the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency (https://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/EN_GEF_C.50.06_CBIT_Programming_Directions_0.pdf)

UNFCCC and its bodies, and relevant institutions with existing and emerging initiatives on transparency. They include the following:

- (a) A consultative dialogue on CBIT with entities engaged in various aspects of enabling activities and transparency-related activities was held on April 11, 2016 in Washington DC, United States, to ensure CBIT alignment with relevant work-streams and bodies under the UNFCCC, identify gaps in implementing transparency-related activities in general, and to strengthen the dialogue and assess collaboration potential with existing and emerging initiatives in the area of capacity building;
 - (b) An informal consultation meeting to gather feedback from government representatives, including GEF Council Members and GEF focal points, on CBIT was held on April 13, 2016 in Washington, DC; the GEF Secretariat encouraged the GEF Council members and alternates to share the invitation with their respective UNFCCC capacity building negotiators;
 - (c) A briefing session on the CBIT with Parties and stakeholders was organized during the UNFCCC climate meetings on May 19, 2016 in Bonn, Germany; and
 - (d) Consultations with the Trustee and donor countries were held on modalities for contributing to the CBIT Trust Fund.
49. The World Bank is designated as the Trustee for the CBIT Trust Fund. Based on the GEF Council approval, the CBIT Trust Fund proposal will undergo Management Review and approval in accordance with the World Bank's applicable procedures for establishing a trust fund. The CBIT Trust Fund is expected to be established by the Trustee to receive contributions from donors before the 51st GEF Council meeting to be held in October 2016. Efforts will be made to approve the first set of projects prior to COP 22, subject to the availability of resources in the CBIT Trust Fund and technically cleared projects. The GEF will provide additional information on progress in operationalizing CBIT as an Addendum to this report ahead of COP 22.

4. Technical Review of the Program Priorities of the Least Developed Countries Fund

50. During COP 21, the COP requested the GEF to carry out a Technical Review of the Program Priorities of the LDCF, focusing on, inter alia:
- (a) Undertaking pilot concrete climate change activities that are particularly relevant for the least developed countries; and
 - (b) Enhancing longer-term institutional capacity to design and execute activities referred to above.
51. In carrying out the technical review, the COP requested the GEF to take into account the Program Evaluation of the LDCF by the GEF Independent Evaluation Office. The results of the Program Evaluation are included in Part III, Section 4 on 'Program Evaluation of the LDCF by the GEF Independent Evaluation Office'.
52. The GEF Secretariat has taken a number of steps towards carrying out the Technical Review, including by consulting informally and formally with relevant stakeholders in least developed countries and by preparing a document on the Technical Review. An initial draft of the document on the Technical Review has been circulated to the GEF Council and comments have been incorporated by the GEF Secretariat. The Technical Review is presented in an Addendum to this document.

5. Integrated Approach Pilots

53. One of the key features of the GEF since its inception has been stimulating experimentation and risk-taking through piloting innovative approaches to deal with existing and emerging complex challenges facing the global environment. One such direction is to reconnect environment-related investments previously segregated under discrete silos into more integrated portfolios that can better deal with time-bound problems that are also multi-faceted in nature.
54. The GEF-6 strategy identified three priority themes where GEF resources can address key drivers of environmental degradation at global or regional scales; tackle the most urgent time-bound issues or problems which may become too costly to reverse if not addressed; and can fulfill a critical niche to help transform and scale up the ongoing

work of others. These three efforts, also known as IAPs, are being applied in the following areas:

- (a) Taking deforestation out of commodity supply chains;
- (b) Sustainable cities—harnessing local action for global commons; and
- (c) Fostering sustainability and resilience for food security in Sub-Saharan Africa.

55. Each of these pilots has been approved in the previous reporting period and included in the GEF’s report to COP 21. This section is intended to provide an update on the progress in implementing the IAPs, given that the IAPs are expected to deliver substantial climate change mitigation benefits and enhance resilience.
56. The Commodities IAP is estimated to deliver 80 million tonnes (Mt) carbon dioxide equivalents (CO₂ eq) in emissions reductions through advances in sustainable forestry management and greening the supply chain for major commodities, such as palm oil. The Food Security IAP is estimated to deliver approximately 10 Mt CO₂ eq in emissions reduction and enhance resiliency by supporting sustainable land management and climate smart agriculture techniques. Finally, the Sustainable Cities IAP puts a very strong emphasis on integrated planning to achieve climate outcomes, delivering an estimated 106 Mt CO₂ eq. Taken together, the three IAPs will deliver an estimated 196 Mt CO₂ eq.
57. As one of the flagship IAPs, the Sustainable Cities IAP exemplifies the GEF approach to support integrated thinking and holistic project design. This IAP is working to promote sustainable urban development through better integrated models of urban design, planning, and implementation. It is also designed to influence cities’ resource flows and investments for years to come. Given the extent of urban infrastructure development that is expected to take place in developing countries over the coming decades, such a comprehensive program could not come at a more relevant time.
58. The Sustainable Cities IAP draws on \$152 million in GEF resources and \$1.5 billion in co-financing. The following table summarizes the participating countries and their resource packages.

Table 2: Sustainable Cities IAP participating countries and cities

<i>Child Projects</i>	<i>Pilot Cities</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>GEF Amount (\$ millions)</i>	<i>Co-financing (\$ millions)</i>
Brazil	Brasilia, Recife	UNEP	25	193
China	Guiyang, Shenzhen, Ningbo, Nanchang, Beijing, Tianjin, Shijiazhuang	World Bank	36	411
Cote d’Ivoire	Abidjan	AfDB/UNIDO	6	21.3
India	Vijayawada-Guntur, Mysore, Jaipur, Bhopal	ADB	13.5	TBD ²⁸
Malaysia	Melaka	UNIDO	3	18
Mexico	La Paz, Campeche, Xalapa	IDB	15	110
Paraguay	Gran Asuncion	UNDP	8.5	240.3
Peru	Lima	IDB	7.5	133.3
Senegal	Dakar	World Bank	9.5	51.4
South Africa	Johannesburg	UNEP/DBSA	9	119.9
Vietnam	Hue	ADB	9	175
Global Platform	N/A	World Bank	10	5.4
Total	23		152	1.5 billion

59. Child projects under the Sustainable Cities IAP include specific investments in 23 cities (Table 2) which together cover all aspects of urban sustainability, from access to services such as public transport and clean water supply, green buildings and other interventions designed to mitigate greenhouse gas (GHG) and air pollution emissions, to resource efficiency, waste management, ecosystem protection, biodiversity, and climate resilience. In addition to

²⁸ The child project in India is expected to leverage at least \$300 million in co-financing with the exact amount to be confirmed.

funding activities at the city level, \$10 million is allocated for global knowledge coordination, programmatic support, and experience-sharing between program recipients and other cities or sustainability-focused organizations.

60. The Food Security IAP aims to work with small-scale farmers to sustainably increase yields thereby enhancing food security for millions of poor people, while preventing desertification, improving land health, and sequestering carbon. This program draws on \$117 million in GEF grants, leveraging co-financing of approximately \$805 million.²⁹ The following table summarizes the participating countries and their resource packages.

Table 3: Food Security IAP participating countries

<i>Child Projects</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>GEF Amount (\$ millions)</i>
Burkina Faso	IFAD	8.0
Burundi	IFAD/FAO	8.3
Ethiopia	UNDP	11.3
Ghana	World Bank	13.9
Kenya	IFAD/UNEP	8.0
Malawi	IFAD/FAO	8.0
Niger	IFAD	8.4
Nigeria	UNDP	8.0
Senegal	IFAD/UNIDO	8.0
Swaziland	IFAD	8.0
Tanzania	IFAD	8.0
Uganda	UNDP/FAO	8.0
Cross-cutting capacity building, knowledge services and coordination	IFAD	11.0
Total		116.9

61. The IAP on Taking Deforestation out of Commodity Supply Chains is GEF's \$44 million initiative to build upon the significant commitments made by companies, industry groups and governments to develop results at scale in the elimination of externalities from agriculture production. Leveraging \$443 million, this IAP is working with governments, private sector, communities, civil society and consumers to tackle a set of key drivers of deforestation. This IAP is designed through the supply chain lens for each of the three commodities palm oil, soy and beef, in close consultation with four countries associated with their production: Brazil and Paraguay for soy and beef, and Indonesia and Liberia for palm oil. The following table summarized the design of this IAP.

Table 4: Design of the Commodities IAP

<i>Supply Chain</i>	<i>Palm Oil</i>	<i>Soy</i>	<i>Beef</i>
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²⁹ \$805 million represents the total indicative co-financing stated at work program inclusion and is subject to change as CEO Endorsement Requests are being submitted. Actual breakdown of co-financing by country will depend on individual child projects.

Support to production <i>Agencies: UNDP (lead), CI, WWF</i>	Indonesia and Liberia as participating countries; engagement with round tables, private sector, production systems and smallholders; Tropical Forest Alliance and Consumer Goods Forum	Brazil and Paraguay as participating countries; engagement with market/private sector actors and production systems	Brazil and Paraguay as participating countries; engagement with landscape-level production systems, private sector, production and traceability systems
Enabling transactions <i>Agencies: World Bank/IFC (lead), UNEP, WWF</i>	Engagement with private sector; financial institutions, financial market benchmarking; risk analysis and methodologies	Engagement with private sector; financial institutions, financial market benchmarking; risk analysis and methodologies	Engagement with private sector; financial institutions, financial market benchmarking; risk analysis and methodologies
Generating responsible demand <i>Agencies: WWF (lead), UNDP</i>	Engagement with private sector, associations and round tables, Consumer Goods Forum	Engagement with soy traders and round tables, Consumer Goods Forum	Engagement with private sector and round tables, Consumer Goods Forum
Adaptive management and learning <i>Agency: UNDP (lead)</i>	Cross-cutting focus on knowledge management, coordination and global level engagement to advance practices for taking deforestation out of commodity supply chains		

6. Innovations in Blended Finance

62. The GEF has engaged with the private sector since its inception. During GEF-5, the GEF Council approved five innovative public-private-partnerships (PPPs) with a total funding commitment of \$70 million that attracted \$907 million in co-financing. The GEF has deployed a flexible range of non-grant instruments, including debt, equity, and risk sharing instruments, that delivered innovative projects and catalytic partnerships. More details about these projects can be found at: <http://www.thegef.org/gef/privatesector>.
63. Drawing on its experience in utilizing debt, equity and risk mitigation products in the past, the GEF launched a \$110 million pilot program in 2014 to demonstrate and validate the application of non-grant financial instruments to combat global environmental degradation. In light of GEF's role in innovating and demonstrating potentially high-impact approaches, the GEF offers attractive financial terms for both public and private sector recipients. By demonstrating and validating successful models for the use of non-grant instruments, the GEF can help catalyze large-scale changes through broader adoption and generate experiences which may also be useful for other international environmental finance mechanisms such as the GCF. Details on the non-grant pilot program are available on the following website: <http://www.thegef.org/gef/ngi>
64. Since the beginning of GEF-6, the GEF has awarded eight non-grant projects covering multiple focal areas, including six projects that directly deliver climate change mitigation benefits, allocating a total of \$74.6 million in GEF financing and leveraging \$1.5 billion in co-financing.
65. In the reporting period, three non-grant projects with climate change benefits were approved by the GEF Council, drawing on \$43.7 million in GEF financing and leveraging \$1.2 billion in co-financing. These three projects include the 'Risk Mitigation Instrument for Land Restoration', the 'Green Logistics Program' and the project 'Investing in Renewable Energy Project Preparation under the Sustainable Energy Fund for Africa (SEFA)'. Together, these three initiatives demonstrate innovative approaches that can be developed in partnership with the private sector through blended finance operations, leading to significant climate change benefits but also address other MEAs by delivering benefits such as land restoration and local air quality improvements (see Annex 5).
66. The GEF may not have the financial capacity to engender transformational change on its own, yet well-targeted GEF funding can help de-risk investments by the private sector and other partners, thereby promoting innovation and demonstration of new business models and technologies at the early stages of market development. As sustainable energy technologies began achieving significant cost reductions and countries' enabling policy

environments strengthened, the opportunity for private sector investment expanded greatly. For example, as illustrated by the GEF-6 non-grant pilot, the use of GEF funds to support equity investments in Africa and Latin America can be particularly useful for supporting deployment of smaller-scale renewable energy efficiency investments. Continued innovation on the ground will be required to help countries and private sector partners match the right types of financial instruments to specific goals and objectives, including in frontier sectors. Support for project preparation, along with aggregation and bundling of projects that can attract large scale investors will also be needed in many cases.

Part III: GEF Achievements

1. Key GEF Achievements

a. GEF Support for INDC Development and Implementation

67. As an important foundation for COP 21 and in response to guidance from COP 19 and COP 20, the GEF has supported countries to prepare their intended nationally determined contributions (INDCs). The COP welcomed the GEF approval to support the INDC preparations, and encouraged the GEF to continue such support. The GEF has provided support towards INDC preparations for 46 countries.³⁰ Forty-four countries of the 46 supported by the GEF to prepare their INDCs, or 96 per cent, have submitted their INDCs to the UNFCCC ahead of the Paris climate negotiations. This figure represents 29 per cent of the 153 INDCs that have been submitted by that time. The GEF also provided technical assistance on INDCs through the Global Support Programme to all countries. Details of the GEF support for INDCs are available on the GEF website at: <https://www.thegef.org/gef/INDC>.

68. With the adoption of the Paris Agreement and responding to COP guidance, the GEF is encouraging governments to align the GEF programming for GEF-6 with INDC priorities (see Part II, Section I) and share this information with Council and stakeholders. For example, the Work Program cover note for the June 2016 GEF Council delineates how that Work Program supports the implementation of countries' INDCs.³¹

b. GEF Support to Reduce Emission Gap

69. According to the GEF-6 focal area strategy, the overall goal of the GEF in CCM is to support developing countries and countries with economies in transition (CEIT) to make transformational shifts towards a low emission development path. The GEF support also aims to enable recipient countries to prepare for the implementation of the Paris Agreement. The key indicator for successful investments is tonnes of CO₂ eq avoided over the investment and impact period of the projects.

70. Through its support to 836 mitigation projects and program in over 150 countries to date, the GEF continues its critical engagement with countries towards a low-emission and resilient development pathway. During the reporting period, the GEF funded projects that are expected to avoid or sequester over 822 Mt CO₂ eq in total over their lifetime (see paragraphs 77 and 83 below).

c. Complementarity in Climate Finance

71. The GEF has been engaging with the GCF Secretariat and other funds under the Convention to collaborate to further articulate and build on the complementarity of their respective policies and programs. Guidance from COP 21 welcomed the efforts to date of the GEF to engage with the GCF and encouraged both entities to further articulate and build on the complementarity of policies and programs.³²

72. The GEF and GCF Secretariats frequently communicate on a wide range of topics and activities, from mitigation and adaptation strategies, status of resource allocation, GEF project cycle modalities and lessons, project

³⁰ These countries are: Afghanistan, Antigua and Barbuda, Azerbaijan, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cambodia, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominica, Eritrea, Fiji, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Kyrgyzstan, Lao PDR, Lesotho, Maldives, Mauritania, Mongolia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Niger, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Tanzania, Thailand, Timor Leste, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

³¹ GEF Council document GEF/C.50/11, Work Program for GEF Trust Fund (https://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/EN_GEF.C.50.11_Work_Program_with_Annex_v2.pdf).

³² Decision 8/CP.21, paragraph 14.

preparation grant guidelines, private sector engagement, templates, co-financing policy, accreditation of agencies, financial master agreements, trustee arrangements, as well as readiness and preparatory support. The GEF Secretariat also continues to attend GCF Board meetings and responds to questions from Board members, alternates and advisors, as needed, and is sharing information and lessons from its work.

73. The GCF Board approved eight projects in October 2015 and nine projects in June 2016, totaling \$168 million and \$257 million respectively, encompassing climate change adaptation and mitigation, public and private sectors, and various accredited entities. With the full operationalization of the GCF, discussions between the GCF Executive Director and the GEF CEO were held in December 2015 to explore further potential cooperation in operations. During the reporting period, the GEF Secretariat then has held several discussions with the GCF Secretariat on possible entry points for co-financing projects and programs, acknowledging that GEF and GCF financing is based on the principle of country ownership and recipient country demand.
74. Each fund may play different, complementary roles that can produce higher impacts and leverage more resources if combined strategically. GEF's mandates, features and track record places it in a good position to complement actions from other climate finance entities, including the GCF. These include in particular: (i) the GEF's focus on a broad range of global environmental objectives, enabling the GEF to take an integrated approach to tackling climate-related issues; (ii) GEF's ability to provide catalytic, blended finance that helps to promote innovation and demonstration of new business models and technologies; and (iii) GEF's strong record in supporting institutional strengthening to lay the foundations for enhanced climate action.
75. In this regard, GEF's experiences with other climate funds and multilateral development banks may be useful to further articulate and build on the complementarity within the Financial Mechanism of the Paris Agreement. Collaboration with the multilateral development banks, Climate Investment Funds, Adaptation Fund, private sector entities, and others has highlighted different areas of engagement where the GEF can provide added value based on its unique role, strengths, and experience supporting programs and projects for over two decades. The GEF plays a unique role in several ways:
 - (a) Early policy lock-in and regulatory reform to support governments in catalyzing partners to invest in low-emission, climate-resilient technologies;
 - (b) Demonstrating innovative technologies and business models, with a view to unlock the market for low-emission, climate-resilient technologies or enable partners to conduct large-scale replication;
 - (c) Strengthening institutional capacity and decision-making processes at the sub-national, national and regional level to improve information, participation, and accountability in public and private decisions that enable partners to design and implement low-emission, climate-resilient plans and policies;
 - (d) Building multi-stakeholder alliances to develop, harmonize, and implement sustainable practices to pursue integrated approaches that further the global commons through the promotion of synergies amongst sectors and the delivery of multiple benefits; and
 - (e) De-risking partner investments by applying guarantees and equity instruments to re-direct private sector investments into low-emission, climate-resilient business models.
76. The GEF stands ready to continue to engage with the GCF to further articulate the complementarity, responding to COP guidance, and to help countries meet their mitigation and adaptation needs as embodied in their (I)NDCs in a coordinated way.

2. GEF Achievements: Climate Change Mitigation

a. Overview of GEF Support for Mitigation

77. Since its establishment in 1991, the GEF has been funding projects on CCM in developing countries and countries with economies in transition (CEIT). As at June 30, 2016, the GEF has funded 836 projects on CCM with more than \$5.2 billion GEF funding in more than 165 countries (see Table 5). Most of these were funded from the GEFTF. The GEF funding leveraged over \$45.2 billion from a variety of sources, including GEF agencies, national and local governments, multilateral and bilateral agencies, the private sector, and civil society organizations (CSOs), with an average co-financing ratio of 1 to 8.6.
78. The 836 projects were implemented in developing countries and CEIT (see Table 5), in Africa (23.7 per cent), Asia (31.6 per cent), Latin America and the Caribbean (18.4 per cent), and Eastern Europe and Central Asia (18.3 per cent). In addition, there are 67 global and regional projects that account for 8 per cent of the overall CCM portfolio.

Fifteen GEF agencies have participated in the implementation of these GEF CCM projects. The UNDP, the World Bank, UNEP, and UNIDO have the major shares of the portfolio in project development and implementation.

79. Table 6 categorizes these 836 projects in the areas of technology transfer, energy efficiency, renewable energy, transport, agriculture, forest and other land use (AFOLU), SGP, and mixed and others. They also include projects with multiple CCM objectives that have direct impact on GHG emission reductions. The total share of energy efficiency and renewable energy projects combined is significant, accounting for approximately 57 per cent in terms of total number of projects, and 47 per cent in terms of total GEF funding. In urban and transport, the total number of projects saw an increase in GEF-6, with nine new projects and total GEF amount of \$57.4 million. The AFOLU as single-sector CCM projects account for 14 per cent of the total project numbers and 21 per cent of the total CCM resources.
80. The GEF has supported technology transfer in CCM projects and programs. Overall, the GEF CCM portfolio can be characterized as supporting technology transfer as outlined by the COP. In Table 6, 'Technology Transfer' is highlighted as the 'special initiative on technology transfer' up to GEF-4; 'promoting innovative low-carbon technologies' in GEF-5 and 'promoting timely development, demonstration, and financing of low-carbon technologies and mitigation options' in GEF-6. The GEF support focuses on testing and demonstrating innovative mechanisms that are complementary to efforts of other financial mechanisms to scale up, replicate and reach critical mass in a timely manner.
81. There is an increased use of programmatic approaches to support greater transformative, integrated and synergistic impacts than individual projects. To date, the number of programs the GEF financed in CCM are: one in GEF-3, fifteen in GEF-4, 12 in GEF-5 and eight in GEF-6 (2014-2016). The largest GEF-6 program is the Sustainable Cities IAP (see Part II: GEF Initiatives).

Table 5: GEF projects on climate change mitigation by region (1991–2016) (excluding EAs, NC and BUR projects)

<i>Region</i>	<i>Projects</i>		<i>GEF Amount^a</i>		<i>Co-financing</i>		<i>Co-financing ratio</i>
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>\$ millions</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>\$ millions</i>	<i>Percent</i>	
Africa	198	23.7%	1,013.8	19.2%	8,284.9	18.3%	8.2
Asia	264	31.6%	1,735.5	32.9%	20,231.3	44.7%	11.7
Eastern Europe and Central Asia	153	18.3%	772.3	14.6%	6,721.8	14.9%	8.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	154	18.4%	1,040.4	19.7%	6,675.9	14.8%	6.4
Global	55	6.6%	625.2	11.9%	2,652.0	5.9%	4.2
Regional	12	1.4%	88.0	1.7%	666.4	1.5%	7.6
Total	836	100.0%	5,275.2	100.0%	45,232.3	100.0%	8.6

a These amounts include all focal area contributions to climate change, including agency fees and project preparation grants (PPGs). The total includes \$1.13 billion from other focal areas and set asides, including IAP and NGL. Parent programs were not counted, only child projects under parent programs were counted. PPP's are not considered as programs for reporting processes.

Table 6: GEF projects on climate change mitigation by phase (excluding 49 EAs, NC and BUR projects) (in \$ millions)

Phase	Technology Transfer/ Innovative Low-carbon Technologies ^a	Energy Efficiency	Renewable Energy	Transport/ Urban	AFOLU ^b	Small Grants Program ^c	Mixed & Others ^d	Grand Total
GEF Pilot (1991-1994)	Number of Projects 2	7	12	2	2	0	3	28
	GEF Amount 10.1	33.3	94.5	9.0	4.0	-	46.7	197.6
	Co-financing 0.1	341.2	1,848.0	2.0	0.1	-	145.9	2,337.2
GEF-1 (1994-1998)	Number of Projects 2	16	16	0	0	0	6	40
	GEF Amount 8.2	134.4	146.9	-	-	-	27.0	316.4
	Co-financing 6.2	447.5	809.7	-	-	-	94.5	1,357.8
GEF-2 (1998-2002)	Number of Projects 6	32	44	6	1	0	6	95
	GEF Amount 102.3	189.9	227.8	30.0	0.9	-	19.1	570.1
	Co-financing 827.8	2,025.4	1,161.6	28.3	1.0	-	182.9	4,227.1
GEF-3 (2002-2006)	Number of Projects 5	29	53	13	0	0	14	114
	GEF Amount 73.2	228.2	248.6	88.8	-	-	76.3	715.0
	Co-financing 309.2	1,310.1	1,462.3	886.1	-	-	348.4	4,316.0
GEF-4 (2006-2010)	Number of Projects 9	83	48	20	25	3	15	203
	GEF Amount 46.3	382.5	118.9	110.9	121.6	65.3	88.6	934.1
	Co-financing 215.2	3,747.4	856.8	2,082.7	870.9	44.5	490.4	8,307.9
GEF-5 (2010-2014)	Number of Projects 40	40	60	28	70	10	19	267
	GEF Amount 233.9	205.9	223.9	125.4	538.4	159.0	119.0	1,605.5
	Co-financing 1,827.2	2,830.9	2,054.1	2,553.3	2,332.9	160.5	1,306.9	13,065.8
GEF-6 (2014-2016)	Number of Projects 3	10	24	25	32	10	8	112
	GEF Amount 10.9	78.8	143.3	224.8	427.8	35.3	15.5	936.3
	Co-financing 51.7	801.1	5,602.5	2,389.5	2,707	46.5	22.3	11,620.6
Total	Number of Projects 67	217	257	83	118	23	71	836
	GEF Amount 484.8	1,253.1	1,203.8	588.9	1,092.7	259.6	392.3	5,275.2
	Co-financing 3,199.9	11,432.4	13,174.8	6,341.7	5,108.0	245.5	2,598.4	42,100.9

^a “Technology Transfer” (TT) means special initiative on technology transfer up to GEF-4 and promoting innovative low-carbon technologies in GEF-5 and GEF-6.
^b These include projects under the CCM focal objective focused on LULUCF, climate smart agriculture, and projects receiving SFM/REDD+ incentive.
^c In addition to 18 GEF SGPs and one global program in the table, there were 11 SGP projects from GEF Pilot to GEF-3 that have CCM objectives. However, funding contributed from CCM was not recorded in these early periods. The total GEF amount for these projects is \$261 million, and they have leveraged \$204 million of co-financing.
^d Mixed projects are projects with multiple CCM objectives. Mixed projects with technology transfer components are categorized as ‘TT’. ‘Others’ include seven projects relating to methane and three projects relating to fuel substitution. In GEF-6, others include five INDC preparation projects and two applied research projects on the global commons.

b. Achievements during the Reporting Period

82. This report covers the second year of the GEF-6 replenishment period (July 2014 to June 2018), in which the Programming Directions place an emphasis on supporting synergy and integration that combine policies, technologies, and management practices with significant mitigation potential and resilience (see Table 7).
83. During the reporting period, the GEF allocated \$554 million from the GEFTF to 59 CCM stand-alone and MFA projects in the climate change focal area (excluding EAs). These 59 projects are expected to leverage approximately \$8.1 billion in co-financing, resulting in a co-financing ratio of one (GEF) to 14.6 (co-financing). Out of the 59 projects and programs, 11 were medium-sized projects (MSPs) and 48 were full-sized projects (FSPs). Annex 1 provides an overview of country allocations under the GEF-6 System for Transparent Allocation of Resources (STAR). Annex 2 lists projects and programs for CCM and EAs approved under the GEFTF during the reporting period.
84. These 59 projects and programs from this reporting period are expected to avoid or sequester over 822 Mt CO₂ eq in total over their lifetime, exceeding the overall GEF-6 target GHG emission reduction goal of 750 Mt CO₂ eq.

Table 7: Climate change mitigation GEF-6 strategic objectives and results framework

<i>Climate Change Mitigation (CCM) Objective</i>	<i>Expected Outcomes</i>
CCM-1: Promote innovation, technology transfer, and supportive policies and strategies; CCM-2: Demonstrate systemic impacts of mitigation options; CCM-3: Foster enabling conditions to mainstream mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies.	Outcome A: Accelerated adoption of innovative technologies and management practices for GHG emission reductions and carbon sequestration; Outcome B: Policy, planning and regulatory frameworks foster accelerated low GHG development and emissions mitigation; Outcome C: Financial mechanisms to support GHG reductions are demonstrated and operationalized.

85. The 59 projects and programs approved during the reporting period are distributed across 50 countries in four regions and also include global and regional projects. Fifteen projects are in Africa, 18 are in Asia and the Pacific, nine are in Latin America and the Caribbean, nine are in Europe and Central Asia, while seven are global and one is regional. Regional distribution of GEF investments (\$554 million) is \$164.5 million (30 per cent) for Asia and the Pacific, \$163.8 million (30 per cent) for Latin America and the Caribbean, \$74 million (13 per cent) for Africa, \$117.0 million (8 per cent) for global and regional projects³³ and \$34.9 million (6 per cent) for Europe and Central Asia.
86. Of the 59 CCM projects, 22 projects (37 per cent) are categorized as MFA projects, meaning project components and funding support aligned with other GEF strategic objectives, such as SFM/REDD+, land degradation, and biodiversity. Table 8 shows the distribution of funding for stand-alone and MFA projects.
87. Of the 59 CCM projects and programs, eight focus on energy efficiency; eighteen on renewable energy; one on energy efficiency and renewable energy combined; nine on sustainable transport and urban systems; fourteen on AFOLU; and two on technology transfer/innovative low-carbon technologies. In addition, there is one supporting INDC preparation and five SGP projects. Table 9 summarizes estimated emission reductions per type of projects and programs.
88. The 59 projects for this reporting period are distributed over 13 GEF agencies. The UNDP has the largest share in terms of number of projects (21 out of 59, or 36 per cent), followed by UNIDO (9 out of 59, or 15 per cent), FAO (5 out of 59, or 8 per cent), World Bank (4 out of 59, or 7 per cent), ADB, AfDB, IUCN and UNEP (3 projects each, or 5 per cent), and BOAD, EBRD, IADB and IFAD (1 each, or 2 per cent each). Four projects/programs were implemented by multiple agencies (UNEP/DBSA/UNDP, IUCN/FAO/UNEP, and ADB/UNEP).
89. In addition to financing the implementation of projects, the GEF assists eligible countries at their request with the preparation of complex projects, through project preparation grants (PPGs). During the reporting period, the GEF provided a total of \$5.7 million in PPGs from the GEFTF for the development of 44 of the 59 projects.

³³ The global and regional total includes three large MFA programs in which the 34 participating countries receive the majority of the funding.

Table 8: Breakdown of GEF funding for projects with climate change mitigation components

	Number of Projects			GEF Amount (\$ millions)			
	CCM stand-alone projects	MFA projects	Total	Funding from CCM	Funding from other focal areas ^a	Other Trust Funds ^b	Total
GEF-4 (2006-2010)	177	26	203	784.7	149.4	0	934.1
GEF-5 (2010-2014)	177	90	267	1,092.2	489.4	23.9	1,605.5
GEF-6 (2014-2016)	54	58	112	471.7	464.7	0.0	936.3

^a Includes funding from SFM/REDD+ Program, IAP set aside, NGI set aside, in addition to other focal areas.

^b LDCF/SCCF funding.

Table 9: Expected CO₂ eq emission reductions³⁴ from projects and programs approved in FY 2016 (excluding enabling activities and SGP)

Type of Projects and Programs	Total Emission Reductions (Mt)
Technology Transfer/Innovative Low-carbon Technologies	0.2
Energy Efficiency	88.4
Renewable Energy	152.6
Urban/Transport	29.1
AFOLU	547.2
Mixed/others	4.8
Total	822.3

c. GEF Support for Key Mitigation Sectors

90. The thematic scope of the GEF portfolio of CCM projects has significantly changed in GEF-6 compared to the previous replenishment cycles. In particular, the development of CCM projects has moved towards more integrated projects with systemic approaches. The following sub-sections discuss CCM activities in key sectors supported by the GEF during the reporting period. Technology transfer is presented in Part III, Section 6, as it is a cross-cutting topic for mitigation and adaptation.

c.1. Energy Efficiency

91. Through its barrier removal strategy, the GEF has invested in energy efficiency projects using the following approaches: (i) policy and regulatory frameworks: energy efficiency and conservation policies, energy tariff regulations, demand side and supply-side measures; (ii) standards and labeling: building codes, minimum energy performance standards and energy labels for appliances and equipment, and efficient lighting; (iii) market-based approaches: establishment and operation of energy service companies (ESCOs); (iv) financial instruments: investment grants, partial loan guarantees, risk-sharing facilities and loan loss reserve funds, special purpose and revolving funds, equity funds; (v) technology demonstration and diffusion: demonstration, deployment, and transfer

³⁴ Emissions estimates are prepared by the GEF agencies using approved methodologies. At each stage in the GEF project cycle, agencies submit revised estimates reflecting additional data collection and progress to date. The GEF works with agencies to ensure that final evaluations of project results reflect the best available data. The GEF IEO regularly assesses project results to evaluate achievements against targets.

of energy-efficient technologies.

92. During the reporting period, eight projects with energy efficiency components were approved with funding amounting to \$73.3 million total. Co-financing leveraged for these eight projects amounted to \$724.5 million. Together, the eight projects are working to mitigate an estimated 88.4 Mt CO₂ eq. For example, a GEF project will support India's innovative financing institution Energy Efficiency Saving's Limited (EESL) to expand beyond lighting to include super-efficient ceiling fans, tri-generation (i.e., power, heat and cooling) and smart grid technologies, addressing critical growth areas of GHG emissions.

c.2. Renewable Energy

93. In the renewable energy sector, the GEF supported 18 renewable projects, facilitating the transfer of various renewable energy technologies, including small hydro, waste-to-energy generation, wind power, solar photo-voltaic (PV), and biomass-to-energy. The GEF funding to these eighteen projects amounted to \$101.4 million, leveraging \$4,940.5 million in co-financing. Expected GHG emission reductions amount to 152.6 Mt CO₂ eq.
94. These renewable projects are expected to entail significant positive impacts on a number of other environmental and developmental issues in developing countries beyond climate change mitigation. In Togo, for instance, the GEF invested \$3.0 million and leveraged \$16.8 million to improve access to electricity through the development of reliable renewable energy technologies in villages. The project will provide better services to the rural areas in particular and enable the local market to finance renewable energy and energy efficiency projects, resulting in an expected deployment of hybrid solar energy technology applications in 100 rural communities and villages. The project is in line with Togo's INDC and will reduce an estimated 1.2 Mt CO₂eq.

c.3. Sustainable Transport and Urban Systems

95. During the reporting period, the GEF supported nine stand-alone projects in this category, with GEF funding of \$57.4 million and \$621.9 million in co-financing. Targeted emission reductions are estimated to be 29.1 Mt CO₂ eq.
96. These projects contribute to the design and planning of integrated urban systems, city-wide energy efficiency improvement and green tourism. All projects involve local governments and administrations as potential stakeholders and project partners.

c.4. AFOLU/LULUCF and SFM/REDD+ Program

97. The AFOLU or Land Use, Land Use Change and Forest (LULUCF) program under the CCM focal area provides a suitable avenue through which projects can leverage funds from other relevant GEF focal areas as well as access SFM/REDD+ incentives to achieve multiple environmental benefits, including carbon benefits. The projects approved in this category are designed to address multiple conventions and geared towards generating carbon benefits from different ecosystems and production systems. Apart from policy support and financing management practices that favor GHG mitigation, the program also supports the development of new, or strengthening of existing measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) systems relating to AFOLU emissions. In doing so, the program complements and finances implementation of the national REDD+ strategies. These activities help build a foundation for results-based finance for GHG emissions from different land-use types.
98. During the reporting period, the GEF supported 14 programs and projects under these objectives. All projects are categorized as MFA and draw funds from other GEF focal areas on top of CCM resources. Thirteen of them accessed the SFM/REDD+ incentive to achieve multiple benefits from the forest systems included in the projects. The GEF funding to these 14 projects amounts to \$294.4 million and was supplemented by \$1,736.7 million in co-financing. The GEF funds supported land and forest management practices targeted at reducing GHG emissions from deforestation, forest degradation, fire prevention in forest and peatlands to conserve carbon stocks, promote climate-smart agriculture investments, and develop and implement carbon monitoring systems. The funding through the projects/program also supported policy formulation, and institutional and technical capacity building to address the drivers of land-use changes that cause GHG emissions. These 14 AFOLU initiatives aim to reduce approximately 547.2 Mt CO₂ eq.³⁵

³⁵ Emissions estimates are prepared by the GEF agencies using approved methodologies. At each stage in the GEF project cycle, agencies submit revised estimates reflecting additional data collection and progress to date. The GEF works with agencies to ensure that final evaluations of project results reflect the best available data. The GEF IEO regularly assesses project results to evaluate achievements against targets.

d. Small Grants Program for Climate Change Mitigation

99. The GEF SGP, implemented by UNDP on behalf of the GEF partnership, was launched at the time of the Earth Summit in 1992. Through its decentralized governance mechanism, the GEF SGP channels its support through civil society organizations by providing grants of up to \$50,000 directly to CSOs, community-based organizations (CBOs) and indigenous peoples' organizations to undertake environmental projects.
100. Between 1992 and 2015, the program supported a cumulative total of more than 20,000 projects implemented by civil society groups in 131 countries, across all the GEF focal areas. In the CCM focal area, GEF SGP programming has cumulatively supported more than 4,300 community-based CCM projects totaling \$126.4 million, leveraging \$83.2 million in cash co-financing, and \$77.6 million in in-kind contributions. The majority of projects, at around 60 per cent, focused on community solutions for providing access to renewable energy and energy efficient technologies.
101. As reported by SGP in its Annual Monitoring Report 2014-2015, there were 959 active with 351 projects completed during the reporting period. The total amount of grant funding of this portfolio amounted to \$32.2 million and was matched by \$16.6 million in cash co-financing and \$19.3 million of in-kind financing. In line with the overall GEF-5 strategic priorities, the key focus for GEF SGP was to: (i) promote the demonstration, development and transfer of low carbon technologies at the community level; (ii) promote and support energy efficient, low carbon transport at the community level, and (iii) support the conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks through sustainable management and climate proofing of land use, land use change and forestry. During reporting period, a majority of the projects (70 percent) focused on the first objective including low carbon technologies for renewable energy (38 percent) and energy efficiency solutions (32 percent).

3. GEF Achievements: Climate Change Adaptation

a. Background on GEF Support for Adaptation

102. As an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism of the UNFCCC, the GEF has played a pioneering role in supporting adaptation. The GEF Operational Strategy of 1995³⁶ notes that “the strategic thrust of GEF financed climate change activities is to support sustainable measures that minimize climate change damage by reducing the risk, or the adverse effects of climate change. The GEF will finance agreed and eligible enabling, mitigation, and adaptation activities in eligible recipient countries”.
103. The GEF was entrusted with the management of two funds prioritizing adaptation, namely the LDCF and the SCCF, both established in 2001 as an outcome of the Marrakesh Accords. The LDCF was established to support the special needs of LDCs, as enshrined in Article 4 of the UNFCCC and the LDC Work Programme. The SCCF was established to finance activities, programs and measures relating to climate change that are complementing those funded by the climate change focal area of the GEFTF, and through bilateral and multilateral sources. While the SCCF has four financing windows,³⁷ adaptation was given top priority in accordance with COP guidance (decision 5/CP.9).
104. The Strategic Priority on Adaptation (SPA) was launched in 2005 as a \$50 million allocation within the GEFTF, with the objective of reducing vulnerability and increasing adaptive capacity to the adverse effects of climate change within the GEF focal areas.³⁸ Twenty-six innovative pilot projects were approved under SPA and initial lessons from the portfolio were captured in a 2010 evaluation.³⁹ As SPA resources have been fully allocated, the GEF now finances adaptation solely through the LDCF and SCCF.
105. All of the GEF's CCA projects and programs adhere to the guiding principles of country-drivenness, replicability, sustainability, stakeholder participation and strive to improve gender equality. These guiding principles are

³⁶ GEF Council document GEF/C.6/3, Revised Draft GEF Operational Strategy (<https://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/GEF.C.6.3.pdf>).

³⁷ In accordance with COP guidance, the SCCF finances activities relating to climate change that are complementary to those funded by the GEF in the following areas: (a) adaptation to climate change; (b) technology transfer; (c) energy, transport, industry, agriculture, forestry and waste management; and (d) economic diversification. COP 9 decided that adaptation activities to address the adverse impacts of climate change shall have top priority for funding and that technology transfer and its associated capacity-building activities shall also be essential areas for funding.

³⁸ GEF Council document GEF/C.27/Inf.10, Operational Guidelines for the Strategic Priority “Piloting an Operational Approach to Adaptation”, (https://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/C.27.Inf_10%20Operational%20Guidelines%20for%20Strategic%20Priority.pdf).

³⁹ GEF Council document GEF/ME/C.39/4, Evaluation of the GEF Strategic Priority for Adaptation (https://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/GEFME-C39-4-SPA_Evaluation_0.pdf).

elaborated in relevant GEF policies, as well as in the programming principles and strategies that guide adaptation finance under the SPA, LDCF and SCCF. Projects and programs supported through these mechanisms are designed based on the information and guidance provided in NCs, NAPAs and INDCs, as well as other relevant assessments and action plans.

106. Following COP guidance to support the preparation of the NAP process (decisions 12/CP.18, paragraphs 1 and 4), the GEF financed in 2015, through the SCCF, a global FSP to assist eligible non-LDCs in advancing the preparation of their NAP processes. Through the LDCF, the GEF has provided \$7.0 million towards the global project 'Expanding the Ongoing Support to Least Developed Countries (LDCs) with Country-driven Processes to Advance National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)', expanding on the support provided through the LDCF-financed project 'Assisting LDCs with Country-driven Processes to Advance NAPs' and giving all remaining LDCs the opportunity to access one-on-one support tailored to their specific needs and circumstances to strengthen their institutional and technical capacities to start or advance their NAP process. In the reporting period, the GEF, through the LDCF, further approved \$6.2 million in support of the 'Chad National Adaptation Plan' project. As at June 30, 2016, eleven proposals seeking to support elements of countries' NAP processes were in the technically cleared pipeline under the LDCF.
107. The GEF continues to work with the LEG, the Adaptation Committee and other relevant bodies to enhance the effectiveness of the support provided through the LDCF and the SCCF to developing country Parties towards the preparation of their NAP processes.
108. The 'GEF Programming Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change for the Least Developed Countries Fund and Special Climate Change Fund' for the period 2014-2018 was approved by the LDCF/SCCF Council in 2014.⁴⁰ In accordance with guidance provided by the COP, the Strategy introduced two pillars that now guide programming under the LDCF and the SCCF towards their goal and objectives, namely: (i) integrating CCA into relevant policies, plans, programs and decision-making processes in a continuous, progressive and iterative manner as a means to identify and address short-, medium- and long-term adaptation needs; and (ii) expanding synergies between CCA and other GEF focal areas. The Strategy also seeks to enhance gender equality and mainstreaming across the GEF adaptation portfolio, and explore options for greater private sector engagement in CCA.
109. The GEF applies a Results-Based Management (RBM) framework for adaptation projects and programs financed under the LDCF and SCCF. Both funds share the strategic goal of supporting developing countries to become climate resilient by integrating adaptation measures in development policies, plans, programs and projects. Three strategic objectives guide efforts to achieve this goal, as specified in the Strategy. As shown in Table 10, these are: (i) reduce the vulnerability of people, livelihoods, physical assets and natural systems; (ii) strengthen institutional and technical capacities for effective adaptation; and (iii) integrate CCA into relevant policies, plans and associated processes.

Table 10: Climate change adaptation: Strategic objectives and expected outcomes

<i>Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) Objective</i>	<i>Expected Outcomes</i>
CCA-1: Reduce the vulnerability of people, livelihoods, physical assets and natural systems to the adverse effects of climate change	Outcome 1.1: Vulnerability of physical assets and natural systems reduced Outcome 1.2: Livelihoods and sources of income of vulnerable populations diversified Outcome 1.3: Climate-resilient technologies and practices adopted and scaled up
CCA-2: Strengthen institutional and technical capacities for effective climate change adaptation	Outcome 2.1: Increased awareness of climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation Outcome 2.2: Improved scientific and technical knowledge base for the identification, prioritization and implementation of adaptation strategies and measures Outcome 2.3: Access to improved climate information and early-warning systems enhanced at regional, national, sub-national and local levels Outcome 2.4: Institutional and technical capacities and human skills strengthened to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and evaluate adaptation strategies and measures

⁴⁰ https://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/publication/GEF_AdaptClimateChange_CRA.pdf

<i>Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) Objective</i>	<i>Expected Outcomes</i>
CCA-3: Integrate climate change adaptation into relevant policies, plans and associated processes	<p>Outcome 3.1: Institutional arrangements to lead, coordinate and support the integration of climate change adaptation into relevant policies, plans and associated processes established and strengthened</p> <p>Outcome 3.2: Policies, plans and associated processes developed and strengthened to identify, prioritize and integrate adaptation strategies and measures</p> <p>Outcome 3.3: Systems and frameworks for the continuous monitoring, reporting and review of adaptation established and strengthened</p>

b. Least Developed Countries Fund

Achievements since Inception

110. The LDCF was designed to address the special needs of LDCs under the UNFCCC. From its inception to June 30, 2016, \$1,005.7 million has been approved for projects, programs, and EAs to meet this mandate. This includes financing the preparation of 51 NAPAs, of which 50 are completed, and the approval⁴¹ of 173 NAPA implementation projects, submitted by 49 countries⁴². LDCF support for approved adaptation projects and programs currently totals \$993.6 million and it mobilized \$4.0 billion in co-financing (see Table 11). As at June 30, 2016, cumulative pledges to the LDCF amounted to \$1.2 billion, of which \$993.6 million have been received (see Annex 11).
111. The LDCF received over \$250 million in new pledges during COP 21, including the first-ever pledge by a sub-national government to GEF climate funds.⁴³ The need for continued support for adaptation in the most vulnerable countries was highlighted at a GEF side event at COP 21, where pledges to the LDCF were also announced. Additional contributions are urgently needed to enable the LDCF to address the urgent and immediate adaptation needs of LDCs, estimated in their NAPAs to cost \$2 billion.⁴⁴
112. In the near term, the demand for LDCF resources considerably exceeds the funds available for new approvals. In FY 2016, the LDCF supported 9 projects for \$74.2 million, whereas 34 priority projects that had been technically cleared by the Secretariat remained unfunded in the pipeline, amounting to \$229.6 million as at June 30, 2016 (Figure 2). As at June 30, 2016, funds available for new funding approvals amounted to \$12.6 million.

Figure 2: Annual and cumulative funding approvals and technically cleared pipeline under the LDCF as at June 30, 2016 (\$ million)

⁴¹ Approval is granted by the LDCF/SCCF Council or the GEF CEO.

⁴² Support to the preparation of NAPAs is classified as an EA. For purposes of this Section, EAs are not shown in the summaries of projects in Annex 6.

⁴³ Pledges were made by, in alphabetical order: Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Quebec, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, and the United States.

⁴⁴ Least Developed Countries Expert Group 2009, *Support needed to fully implement national adaptation programmes of action (NAPAs)*, available on http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/publications/09_ldc_sn_napa.pdf.

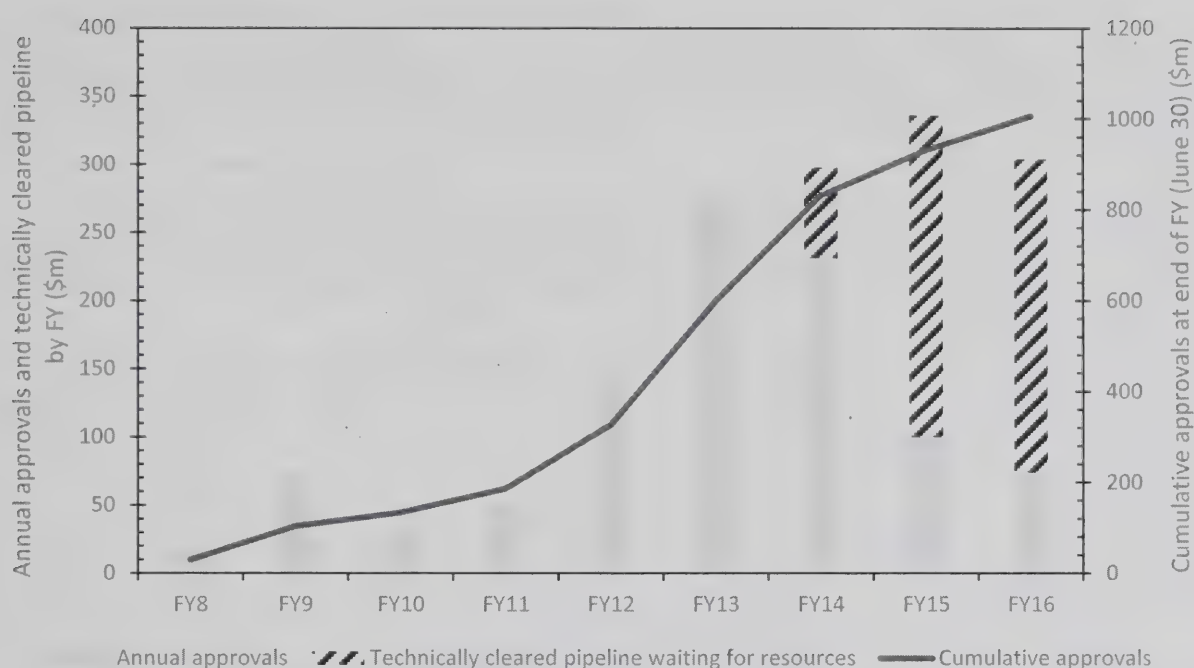


Table 11: Regional distribution of adaptation projects and programs under the LDCF to date

Region	Number of Projects	LDCF Financing (\$ millions)	Co-financing (\$ millions)
Africa	117	669.6	2,845.2
Asia	50	293.8	1,104.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	4	16.5	55.6
Global	3	13.7	32.0
Grand Total	173	993.6	4,037.1

Includes all MSPs and FSPs approved under the LDCF.

113. Through the LDCF, the GEF and its partners have supported the world's most vulnerable countries in identifying their urgent and immediate adaptation needs, and carrying out tangible measures to address these needs. There is evidence of increase in speed of resource access as well as of scaling-up. There also is an upward trend in the growth of project size in the LDCF portfolio over time, with the last ten approvals under the LDCF averaging \$8.4 million, compared with \$3.3 million for the first ten approvals.

114. As at June 30, 2016, 138 LDCF projects in support of NAPA implementation, the NAP process and the implementation of other elements of the LDC work program had been endorsed or approved by the GEF CEO and were under some stage of implementation or ready to enter implementation. In total, 118 out of these 138 projects provided an estimate of the number of direct beneficiaries. These 118 projects, with LDCF resources amounting to \$639.8 million, seek to directly reduce the vulnerability of some 15 million people. Importantly, given the recent mandate of the LDCF to support the preparation of the NAP process in LDCs, 68 LDCF projects are already supporting 39 countries in their efforts to integrate adaptation into 175 regional, national and sector-wide development policies, plans and frameworks. The LDCF also assists countries in laying the groundwork for climate-resilient development through 70 projects that will enable 40 countries to strengthen their national hydro-meteorological and climate information services.

LDCF Achievements during the Reporting Period

115. During the reporting period, no additional NAPA was completed. Therefore, the total of completed NAPAs remains at 50. To date, the following countries have completed their NAPAs: Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cabo Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros,

Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Equatorial Guinea, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Haiti, Kiribati, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sudan, Timor Leste, Togo, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Yemen, and Zambia.

116. As at June 30, 2016, each LDC could program up to \$40 million from the LDCF in accordance with the principle of equitable access. The maximum amount that each country could access was raised from \$20 million to \$30 million in December 2013 in response to the significant additional contributions received between June and December 2013. In June 2016, the \$30 million flexible ceiling was further raised to \$40 million to accommodate growing demand from LDCs.
117. Between July 1, 2015 and June 30, 2016, LDCF resources amounting to \$74.2 million were approved for 9 FSPs. Six of these nine projects were in Africa and three in Asia (Table 12). These projects will mobilize approximately \$284.8 million in co-financing from the governments of the recipient countries, GEF Partner Agencies, other multilateral and bilateral agencies, the private sector, and others.
118. In June 2016, the GEF CEO endorsed a FSP entitled ‘Expanding the Ongoing Support to Least Developed Countries (LDCs) with Country-driven Processes to Advance National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)’. The project expands on the support provided through the LDCF-financed MSP ‘Assisting LDCs with country-driven processes to advance NAPs’, which set out to provide direct support to at least twelve LDCs on a first-come, first-served basis, in addition to regional training workshops and knowledge sharing activities. Through the recent follow-up project, all remaining LDCs would have the opportunity to access one-on-one support tailored to their specific needs and circumstances with the aim of strengthening their institutional and technical capacities to start or advance their national adaptation plan processes.
119. The FY 2015 Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) for the LDCF and the SCCF provides information on 67 active projects under the LDCF.⁴⁵ Sixty-three of the 67 LDCF project under implementation, or 94 per cent, were rated moderately satisfactory or higher in terms of their progress towards development objectives. As at June 30, 2015, the 67 projects contained in the active LDCF portfolio had already reached more than 1.8 million direct beneficiaries and trained some 200,000 people in various aspects of climate change adaptation. Through these 67 projects, an estimated 438,000 hectares of land had been brought under more resilient management. Moreover, 52 national policies, plans or frameworks in 18 LDCs had been strengthened or developed to better address climate change risks and adaptation, while 30 projects had enhanced climate information services in 23 countries.

Table 12: Regional distribution of adaptation projects under the LDCF approved in FY 2016

<i>Region</i>	<i>Number of Projects</i>	<i>LDCF Financing (\$ millions)</i>	<i>Co-financing (\$ millions)</i>
Africa	6	45.7	169.5
Asia	3	28.5	115.3
Grand Total	9	74.2	284.8

c. Special Climate Change Fund

Achievements since Inception

120. The SCCF was established under the UNFCCC in 2001 to finance activities, programs and measures relating to climate change that are complementary to those funded under the climate change focal area of the GEFTF and through other bilateral and multilateral sources. While the SCCF has four financing windows, adaptation was given top priority in accordance with UNFCCC guidance (decision 5/CP.9). As at June 30, 2016, the GEF, through the SCCF-A (adaptation window), has provided \$289.9 million for adaptation projects. Sixty-six projects were approved for funding, mobilizing \$2.3 billion in co-financing, as can be seen in Table 13. The SCCF-B (technology transfer window), has provided \$60.7 million for twelve projects that support technology transfer, mobilizing

⁴⁵ LDCF/SCCF Council document GEF/LDCF,SCCF,20/04, FY15 Annual Monitoring Report on the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund (https://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/LN_GEF_LDCF_SCCF_20.04_FY15_AMR_LDCF_SCCF.pdf)

\$382.3 million in co-financing, as shown in Table 14.

121. As at June 30, 2016, \$351.3 million have been pledged to the SCCF, of which \$346.3 million were received. The demand for SCCF resources continues to be far higher than the resource availability. As of June 30, 2016, funds available for Council/CEO approval amounted to \$2.4 million and \$2.0 million for the SCCF-A and SCCF-B, respectively (see Annex 11).

Table 13: Regional distribution of adaptation projects and programs under the SCCF-A to date

<i>Region</i>	<i>Number of Projects</i>	<i>SCCF-A Financing (\$ millions)</i>	<i>Co-financing (\$ millions)</i>
Africa	21	83.0	753.1
Asia	17	80.3	900.9
Eastern Europe and Central Asia	10	44.8	285.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	15	70.1	265.2
Global	5	11.7	461.9
Grand Total	65	289.8	2,266.9

Includes all MSPs and FSPs approved under the SCCF-A.

Some projects focus on multiple regions and/or draw resources from several trust funds.

Table 14: Regional distribution of adaptation projects and programs under the SCCF-B to date

<i>Region</i>	<i>Number of Projects</i>	<i>SCCF Financing (\$ millions)</i>	<i>Co-financing (\$ millions)</i>
Africa	2	10.3	183.5
Asia	3	11.3	43.2
Eastern Europe and Central Asia	2	7.6	89.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	3	16.9	28.1
Global and Regional	2	14.5	37.7
Grand Total	12	60.7	382.3

122. Like the LDCF, the SCCF-A has benefited from user-friendly guidelines for accessing resources, a coherent RBM framework, as well as earlier efforts to engage with diverse country contexts, sectors, and agencies. The portfolio of projects and programs financed under SCCF represents a broad range of highly innovative adaptation approaches.

123. The FY 2016 Progress Report on the LDCF and the SCCF describes the progress made in the operations of the LDCF and the SCCF since their inception.⁴⁶ As at June 30, 2016, 66 SCCF projects had been endorsed or approved by the GEF CEO and were under some stage of implementation or ready to enter implementation. In total, 43 out of these 66 projects provided an estimate of the number of direct beneficiaries. These 43 projects, with SCCF resources amounting to \$189.3 million, aim to directly reduce the vulnerability of an estimated 4.5 million people. In addition, 28 SCCF projects are already supporting 47 countries in their efforts to integrate adaptation into 121 national development policies, plans and frameworks.

SCCF Achievements during the Reporting Period

124. This reporting period has seen the inclusion of one innovative project with transformative potential, the ‘Southeast

⁴⁶ LDCF/SCCF Council document GEF/LDCF.SCCF.20/03, Progress Report on the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund (https://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/EN_GEF.LDCF_SCCF_20.03_Progress_Report_LDCF_SCCF.pdf)

Europe and Central Asia Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility’ in the SCCF portfolio. The approved FSP draws on a SCCF-A grant amounting to \$5.5 million. It will mobilize approximately \$15.0 million in co-financing from the GEF agency and bilateral agencies and will be executed by the private sector. The project seeks to expand an ongoing SCCF-financed initiative on catastrophe risk insurance. It aims to introduce a range of highly innovative insurance products supported by modern insurance technologies and backed by government policy reform to ensure appropriate, high market penetration rates (see Annex 6).

125. The FY 2015 Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) for the LDCF and the SCCF provides information on 31 active projects under the SCCF.⁴⁷ Twenty-nine of the 31 SCCF projects under implementation, or 94 per cent, were rated moderately satisfactory or higher in terms of their progress towards development objectives. As at June 30, 2015, the 31 projects contained in the active SCCF portfolio had already reached more than 200,000 direct beneficiaries and trained some 20,000 people in various aspects of climate change adaptation. Through these 31 projects, some 17,000 hectares of land had also been brought under more resilient management. Moreover, 46 national policies, plans or frameworks in 22 countries had been strengthened or developed to better integrate and address climate change risks, while five projects had enhanced climate information services in eleven countries.

4. Program Evaluation of the LDCF by the GEF Independent Evaluation Office⁴⁸

126. The LDCF/SCCF Council at its 18th meeting in June 2015 approved the Four-Year Work Program of the Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) of the GEF, which included a program evaluation of the LDCF during FY2016. The evaluation focuses on performance and progress towards LDCF objectives and emerging results. The overall purpose of the evaluation is to provide the LDCF/SCCF Council with evaluative evidence of the Fund’s relevance and emerging results.

127. A meta-evaluation review of relevant evaluations was used as foundation to depart from, taking into account that each evaluation has its specific objectives and thus perspectives, and respecting that previous findings provide a snapshot of the LDCF and its operational landscape at specific moments in time. As follow-up to the 2009 DANIDA-IEO LDCF joint evaluation, this evaluation aims to complement the existing evidence base regarding the Fund’s performance. As part of this Evaluation’s methodology, a theory of change (TOC) has been developed for the Fund, combining GEF’s strategic objectives for adaptation with the objectives, outcomes and overarching goal as identified in the results framework of the GEF adaptation program. The TOC informed the development of evaluative questions, further guided the development of related methods protocols, and was used to analyze the broader progress to impact through the aggregation of available evidence on broader scale and longer term results. The overarching goal and strategic objectives translate into three main evaluation questions and a number of sub-questions grouped by the core evaluation criteria. The evaluation team assessed the performance and progress of the LDCF using aggregated data for these questions:

- (a) Relevance - How relevant is LDCF support in light of UNFCCC COP guidance and decisions, the GEF adaptation programming strategy, and countries’ broader developmental policies, plans and programs?
- (b) Effectiveness and Efficiency - How effective and efficient is the LDCF in reaching its objectives, based on emerging results?
- (c) Results and Sustainability - What are the emerging results and factors that affect the sustainability and resilience of these results?

128. A portfolio analysis protocol, including a quality-at-entry review, was developed using a survey tool to assess the projects in a systematic manner to ensure that key project-level questions were addressed coherently. The team applied the portfolio analysis protocol to 280 projects at various stages of implementation and the quality-at-entry review protocol to 116 national projects (MSP/FSP) that were CEO endorsed/approved or under implementation as of October 2015. Given that the NAPA implementation projects are at different stages of implementation, the status of the respective projects determines the way and extent in which they were included in the LDCF program evaluation according to the core evaluation criteria.

⁴⁷ LDCF/SCCF Council document GEF/LDCF.SCCF.20/04, FY15 Annual Monitoring Review of the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund

(https://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/EN_GEF.LDCF_SCCF_20.04_FY15_AMR_LDCF_SCCF.pdf)

⁴⁸ This chapter is provided by the GEF Independent Evaluation Office. The GEF Secretariat has not edited this report.

129. In addition to the document and project reviews, the team conducted four country field visits (Cambodia, Haiti, Lao PDR and Senegal) and carried out interviews with key stakeholders to cross-check and validate the data collected. Finally, the evaluation team conducted an analysis of, and triangulated, data collected to determine trends, formulate main findings, conclusions, lessons and recommendations. The evaluation matrix, summarizing the key questions, indicators or basic data, sources of information and methodology was used to guide the analysis and triangulation.

130. In its evaluation of the LDCF, the GEF IEO reached the following eight conclusions:

- (a) Conclusion 1: LDCF supported activities, for the most part, have been highly relevant to COP guidance, and countries' development priorities. There is a generally high degree of coherence between the scope of LDCF funded activities and both the guidance and priorities of the UNFCCC and the GEF, and the development priorities of countries receiving LDCF support.
- (b) Conclusion 2: LDCF supported interventions show clear potential in reaching the GEF's three adaptation strategic objectives. Eighty-eight percent of NAPA country reports (EAs), and 90 percent of implementation projects (MSP/FSP) were from a large to an extremely large extent aligned with the GEF adaptation strategic objectives. The quality at entry review showed that 98 percent of NAPA implementation projects had a high to very high probability of delivering tangible adaptation benefits. Also the majority of stakeholders interviewed indicated it was very likely that the NAPA implementation projects they were familiar with, or involved in, would reach the GEF's strategic adaptation objectives.
- (c) Conclusion 3: Contributions of LDCF supported interventions to focal areas other than climate change are potentially significant. It is not within the Fund's mandate to explicitly target focal areas beyond climate change, but given the primary priority areas for LDCF support – agriculture, water resource management and fragile ecosystems – there is clear potential for beneficial synergies with the biodiversity and land degradation focal areas in particular. The Fund's support also has the potential to contribute to some extent to GEF's global environmental benefits, most notably on maintaining globally significant biodiversity and sustainable land management in production systems.
- (d) Conclusion 4: The efficiency of the LDCF has been negatively impacted by the unpredictability of available resources. Despite employing measures to expedite the project cycle the LDCF's efficiency has experienced negative effects from the unpredictable nature of available resources. There is no formal resource mobilization process and the Fund has to rely on voluntary contributions. Unpredictable funding creates uncertainty for GEF Agencies and least developed countries reliant on LDCF support for the implementation of their primary climate change adaptation priorities. It also negatively influences stakeholders' perception of the Fund's transparency and overall impacts LDCF's efficiency.
- (e) Conclusion 5: LDCF support to NAPA implementation projects has resulted in catalytic effects in completed projects, though extensive replication and upscaling generally demands further financing beyond the projects' timeframe. Completed NAPA implementation projects developed or introduced new technologies and/or approaches, which were successfully demonstrated and disseminated, and resulted in activities, demonstrations, and/or techniques being repeated within and outside of these projects. Additional catalytic effects, as identified by project stakeholders, were (1) in the generation of significant social, economic, cultural and human well-being co-benefits as a result of NAPA project implementation, (2) the projects having impacts on multiple sectors and at different levels of society, and (3) the projects resulting in the development of foundations for larger scale projects through analytic work, assessments and capacity building. Only 15 percent of completed projects performed well on upscaling. For the majority of projects which received low performance ratings for scaling up, additional financing will be required to ensure scaling up. The technical and institutional capacity building and information sharing activities had good buy-in from national and local-level officials, but projects highlight further financing beyond the project's timeframe as the primary requirement for scaling up.
- (f) Conclusion 6: There is a clear intent to mainstream adaptation into countries' environmental and sustainable development policies, plans and associated processes. The portfolio analysis found that almost three quarters of NAPA country reports clearly detailed the ways in which NAPA priorities would be linked with existing national policies, plans and strategies.
- (g) Conclusion 7: The gender performance of the LDCF portfolio has improved considerably in response to enhanced requirements from the GEF, though there seems to be confusion as to what it means to be 'gender mainstreamed'. Almost 50 percent of projects under GEF-4 lacked a gender mainstreaming

strategy or plan, which went down to 8.7 percent under GEF-6. Over 90 percent of NAPA implementation projects financed under GEF-6 address gender concerns to some degree. However, this evaluation rated only 17.4 percent of these projects as gender mainstreamed; more projects need to move from the ‘gender aware’ and ‘gender sensitive’ categories to the ‘gender mainstreamed’ rating. The Gender Equality Action Plan clearly explains what it means for a project to be gender mainstreamed. Some other council documents, more specifically the AMR, show a different interpretation regarding gender mainstreaming.

- (h) Conclusion 8: There are significant discrepancies in project data from the GEF Secretariat’s Project Management Information System (PMIS). A quality assessment of PMIS information was not a specific objective of this evaluation, but project data harvesting from PMIS revealed 58 broken links to project documentation for 46 projects. Moreover, the cross-checking of the available project data with GEF agencies revealed further discrepancies in the data coming from the PMIS.

131. In its evaluation of the LDCF, the IEO reached the following three recommendations:

- (a) Recommendation 1: The GEF Secretariat should explore and develop mechanisms that ensure the predictable, adequate and sustainable financing of the Fund;
- (b) Recommendation 2: The GEF Secretariat should make efforts to improve consistency regarding their understanding and application of the GEF gender mainstreaming policy and the Gender Equality Action Plan (GEAP) to the LDCF; and
- (c) Recommendation 3: The GEF Secretariat should ensure that the data in the PMIS is up to date and accurate.

132. The Management Response from the GEF Secretariat to the Program Evaluation of the Least Developed Countries Fund was formulated as follows:

- (a) The Secretariat welcomes the Program Evaluation of the LDCF prepared by the IEO. The report provides an analysis of the LDCF portfolio, discusses the effectiveness and efficiency of the LDCF, and highlights the emerging results and potential sustainability of the LDCF projects.
- (b) The Secretariat appreciates the findings of the report and agrees with the GEF IEO that enhancing financial predictability can improve the effectiveness of the LDCF. The Secretariat notes that the means to address this need falls within the purview of the donors of the fund.
- (c) In line with the GEF Gender Equality Action Plan the Secretariat will continue to work to ensure that LDCF projects mainstream gender, noting that gender performance of the LDCF portfolio has improved considerably. As part of the overall upgrade of the GEF project management information systems, the Secretariat will also endeavor to correct, verify and update the relevant LDCF project data.

133. The Council Decision on this matter, as reflected in the Joint Summary of the Chairs for the 20th LDCF/SCCF Council meeting ⁴⁹, was as follows: ‘The LDCF/SCCF Council, having reviewed document GEF/LDCF.SCCF/20/ME/02, Program Evaluation of the Least Developed Countries Fund, and GEF/LDCF.SCCF/20/ME/03, Management Response to the Program Evaluation of the Least Developed Countries Fund, took note of the conclusions of the evaluation and endorsed the recommendations taking into account the Management Response.’

5. GEF Achievements: Technology Transfer

134. The transfer of low-carbon and climate-resilient technologies has been a key cross-cutting theme for the GEF since the establishment of its funds. The GEF-6 climate change mitigation strategy, for the period of July 2014 to June 2018, promotes the timely development, demonstration and financing of low-carbon technologies and mitigation options. The GEF supports the development, adoption and implementation of policies, strategies, regulations and financial or organizational mechanisms that accelerate mitigation technology innovation and uptake.⁵⁰ Similarly,

⁴⁹ <https://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/Joint%20Summary%20of%20the%20Chairs%20-%2020th%20LDCF%20SCCF%20Council.pdf>

⁵⁰ GEF-6 Programming Directions, page 60.

https://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/webpage_attached/GEF6_programming_directions_final_0.pdf

the RBM framework for the SCCF and LDCF includes climate-resilient technologies and practices adopted and scaled up as one of nine overarching outcomes of the funds. Furthermore, the entire GEF climate change portfolio can be characterized as supporting technology transfer as defined by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and by the technology transfer framework adopted by COP 7.⁵¹

135. During the reporting period, 31 climate change mitigation projects with technology transfer objectives were approved with \$188.7 million of GEF funding and \$5.9 billion in co-financing. For climate adaptation, 10 projects to adopt technology were approved with \$79.7 million from LDCF and SCCF, and \$299.8 million of co-financing. More detailed project descriptions are provided in below sections 5.a and 5.b, and in Annex 5 and Annex 6.
136. In November 2008, the GEF Council and the LDCF/SCCF Council approved the Strategic Program on Technology Transfer, which included a funding window of \$50 million with \$35 million from the GEFTF and \$15 million from the SCCF Program for Technology Transfer (SCCF-B)⁵². This program included three funding windows to support technology transfer under the Poznan Strategic Program, namely: (1) Technology Needs Assessments (TNAs); (2) piloting priority technology projects linked to TNAs; and (3) dissemination of GEF experience and successfully demonstrated Environmentally Sound Technologies (ESTs).
137. In December 2008, COP 14 welcomed the GEF's Strategic Program on Technology Transfer (renaming it the Poznan Strategic Programme on Technology Transfer) as a step toward scaling up the level of investment in the transfer of ESTs to developing countries. In response to decision 2/CP.14, the GEF submitted a plan for the Long-Term implementation of the Poznan strategic program on Technology Transfer to COP 16.⁵³ The GEF submission included the following elements to further scale up investments in ESTs in developing countries in accordance with the GEF climate change strategy, and to enhance technology transfer activities under the Convention⁵⁴:
 - (a) Support for Climate Technology Centers and a Climate Technology Network;
 - (b) Piloting Priority Technology Projects to Foster Innovation and Investments;
 - (c) Public-Private Partnership (PPP) for Technology Transfer;
 - (d) TNAs; and
 - (e) GEF as a Catalytic Supporting Institution for Technology Transfer.
138. The TEC submitted an evaluation of the Poznan Strategic Programme to SBI 43.⁵⁵ The SBI welcomed the evaluation, and encouraged the GEF to consider the recommendations contained in the evaluation.⁵⁶ It also encouraged the GEF to share the midterm evaluation of the climate technology transfer and finance centres and pilot projects under the program with the TEC and the CTCN. The evaluation recommended the GEF to structure its report on the program under the three areas; (i) regional and global climate technology activities, (ii) national climate change technology activities, and (iii) TNAs. The evaluation also recommended the GEF to report annually to the COP, instead of twice a year as stipulated in document FCCC/SBI/2011/7, paragraph 137.
139. The following sub-sections describe progress made in the Poznan strategic Program on Technology Transfer according to these three areas.

a. Regional and Global Climate Technology Activities

140. The GEF is supporting the CTCN through a global and four regional projects, listed in Table 15. The detail activities of these projects are described in Annex 7. These projects receive funding from the GEFTF for mitigation as well as from the SCCF-B in support of adaptation. The regional projects are generating lessons learned to help inform the Technology Mechanism, in particular the CTCN, and facilitate coordination and cooperation on climate technology development and transfer.
141. In addition, during the reporting period, regional and global climate change mitigation projects with technology transfer objectives were approved with by the GEF. They include global projects aiming to promote leapfrogging

⁵¹ Decision 4/CP.7.

⁵² Financing details can be found in GEF's report to SBI29: <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2008/sbi/eng/16.pdf>

⁵³ Please refer to document FCCC/SBI/2010/25.

⁵⁴ The GEF notes that three of the long-term elements (piloting projects, TNAs and GEF as a catalytic supporting institution) are a direct continuation and scaling up of the three elements of the initial Poznan Strategic Programme. Refer to FCCC/CP/2013/3, annex, paragraph 140.

⁵⁵ FCCC/SBI/2015/16.

⁵⁶ FCCC/SBI/2015/22.

markets for highly energy efficient products; scaling up the Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL) building efficiency accelerator; and establishing a platform to aggregate climate finance; as well as regional initiatives seeking to invest in renewable energy project preparation under the Sustainable Energy Fund for Africa and to promote green logistics.

Table 15: GEF projects for climate technology transfer and financing centers and for CTCN

Title	Region	Agency	GEF financing (\$ millions)		Co-financing (\$ millions)	Status
			GEFTF	SCCF		
Promoting accelerated transfer and scaled up deployment of mitigation technologies through the CTCN	Global	UNIDO	1.8	0	7.2	CEO approved
Pilot Asia-Pacific Climate Technology Network and Finance Center	Asia and Pacific	ADB/ UNEP	10.0	2.0	74.7	Under implementation
Pilot African Climate Technology Finance Center and Network	Africa	AfDB	10.0	5.8	89.0	Under implementation
Finance and Technology Transfer Center for Climate Change	Europe and Central Asia	EBRD	10.0	2.0	77.0	Under implementation
Climate Technology Transfer Mechanisms and Networks in Latin America and the Caribbean	Latin America and the Caribbean	IDB	10.0	2.0	63.4	Under implementation

142. In response to invitations from SBI 37, SBI 39, SBI 40, SBI 41 and SBI 42, the GEF Secretariat, the CTCN and the GEF Agencies consulted on the collaboration between the CTCN and the regional technology and finance centres on numerous occasions during the reporting period. For instance, in order to foster collaboration and the sharing of lessons learned the GEF Secretariat held a side event on ‘Poznan Strategic and Long-term Programs on Technology Transfer Dialogue: Seven Years of Experiences and Lessons Learned’ at the eleventh meeting of the TEC in September 2015.
143. On June 6, 2016, the GEF organized a coordination meeting on the pilot regional climate technology and finance centers at the margin of the GEF Council with the regional development banks, UNEP and UNIDO. This coordination meeting, which has been held regularly since 2012, enabled participants to: (i) share progress in the implementation of the regional projects and the CTCN; and (ii) discuss and coordinate on their collaboration. The participants exchanged their future activities and identified possible area to collaborate such as the regional workshops organized by each centre and the CTCN and technical assistance proposed from the countries. The GEF is planning to further continue such coordination at the margin of the next GEF Council.
144. The GEF Secretariat participated in key international discussions supporting the development of technology transfer initiatives and raised awareness of the Program during the reporting period. Examples include:
- (a) ‘Taking Stock and Looking Ahead: Using Technologies to Address Climate Change’ held on August 26-27, 2015 in Manila, Philippines;
 - (b) Eleventh meeting of the TEC, held on September 7-11, 2015 in Bonn, Germany; and
 - (c) Twelfth meeting of the TEC, held on April 5-8, 2016 in Bonn, Germany.
145. The CTCN endeavors to coordinate with relevant activities in the regions, and notably the GEF-financed regional projects. Constructive dialogue has been established with the respective implementing agencies to seek synergies and avoid duplication.
146. The Pilot Asia-Pacific Climate Technology Network and Finance Center has a component that is aligned with the role and mission of the CTCN as described in the COP decisions. In this context, many activities under the UNEP components are supporting country readiness for future support from the CTCN, by: (i) broadening the knowledge

of the project focal points on technology transfer and the Technology Mechanism under the UNFCCC, (ii) strengthening networks and institutions, and (iii) improving cross-sectoral and cross-country coordination. Out of UNEP's 16 partner countries for the project, 14 of their project focal points have been appointed as National Designated Entities (NDEs) to the CTCN. The UNEP components have contributed to linking the NDEs with other climate technology actors in the region and facilitated collaborative activities between them (i.e., information sharing, training, technical support and advisory services), as well as encouraged their partner technology institutions/centers to share their experiences and to join CTCN's network.

147. On August 26-27, 2015, the Center organized a workshop to share experiences and lessons gained from activities implemented by ADB and UNEP, as well as other climate technology centers being supported by the GEF, and other relevant institutions including CTCN, World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), CIF, TEC and the UNFCCC Secretariat. Participants included representatives from 19 developing countries in the Asia-Pacific region, including from the private sector. The ADB also organized a consultation meeting on 28 August 2016 with representatives from CTCN, GEF, EBRD, IDB, UNEP and WIPO to discuss efforts to enhance collaboration and cooperation among these institutions in support of promoting climate technology development and transfer.
148. The Pilot African Climate Technology Finance Center and Network has established collaboration with the CTCN. The Center participated in two regional events organized by the CTCN held in Dakar and Nairobi and initiated an informal exchange on project opportunities. The Center also contributed to the development of a proposal for collaboration between the CTCN, development banks and other financial mechanisms that highlighted the need to remove common barriers to climate technology finance, including as it relates to the capacities of countries to deploy climate technologies. In particular, the proposal highlighted: (i) potential and/or perceived technology/financial risk; (ii) lack of in-house skills to develop/evaluate/negotiate climate technology projects; (iii) limited access to reliable technical information; and (iv) increased transaction costs of initial investments, implying a need for innovative financial mechanisms.
149. The Finance and Technology Transfer Centre for Climate Change (FINTECC) requested the CTCN to share information on technology transfer requests received from EBRD's recipient countries. The CTCN has so far provided information on three such requests and EBRD is actively supporting a project resulting from one of these requests – the Banja Luka district heating refurbishment project in Bosnia. EBRD has provided technical support to the CTCN in the development of the terms of reference for this work and has attended the project workshops. The collaboration also extends to useful events – for example, a FINTECC presentation was provided to a regional CTCN workshop in Yerevan in October 2015; and the CTCN and TEC presented their work at the technology transfer event at COP 21. All these aspects of collaboration between CTCN and the Centre are proving useful and are leading to meaningful action on technology transfer.
150. The Climate Technology Transfer Mechanisms and Networks in Latin America and the Caribbean invited the CTCN to participate in events related to dissemination of project information. IADB and two project executing agencies have participated in the CTCN's regional workshop for national designated entities in 2015. The CTCN is also providing information to IADB on technical assistance requests submitted by countries in Latin America and the Caribbean. The IADB is currently collaborating on two of these requests. CTCN and UNEP are collaborating on the project activities on fuel efficiency standards. IADB is forwarding the CTCN requests for technical assistance, which could potentially be responded to by CTCN.

b. National Climate Technology Activities

151. Guided by COP decision 2/CP.14, the call for proposals for technology transfer pilot projects under window two of the Poznan Strategic Program issued in March 2009 led to the selection of 14 proposals. During the call for proposals, only one proposal for adaptation was received. This proposal was funded, along with three other proposals that included adaptation elements. Total GEFTF⁵⁷ and SCCF-B funding for the 14 pilot projects amounted initially to \$58 million, and total co-financing for these projects initially came to more than \$195 million.
152. Eleven projects have been endorsed by the GEF CEO and are progressing in their implementation. These are in: Cambodia, Chile, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Jordan, Kenya, Mexico, Russian Federation, Sri Lanka, Swaziland and Thailand. The funding from the GEFTF and SCCF-B for these projects amounts to \$49.4 million and \$2.4 million, respectively, and the total co-financing amounts to \$223.2 million and \$5.7 million, respectively.

⁵⁷ Financing details can be found in GEF's report to SBI29: <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2008/sbi/eng/16.pdf>

153. Three projects were cancelled upon request from the GEF agencies and/or the concerned national government, one in July 2011, one in February 2012 and one in June 2012.
154. The technologies targeted by the endorsed projects address both mitigation and adaptation, and are diverse and innovative. They include technologies on renewable energy (solar, biomass, wind), energy efficiency (insulation materials, efficient and hydro-chlorofluorocarbon (HCFC)-free appliances), transport ("green" trucks), and composting. For adaptation-related technologies, membrane drip irrigation, flood- and drought-resistant crops with sustainable land management practices were included.
155. In response to SBI 36 conclusions, the GEF requested the GEF Agencies to provide updates to further elaborate on the experiences gained and lessons learned in carrying out the Poznan pilot projects and progress made by the Agencies in the delivery of technology transfer. The compiled updates are presented in Annex 8.
156. During the reporting period, for climate change mitigation, 31 projects with technology transfer objectives were approved with \$188.7 million in GEF funding and \$5.9 billion in co-financing. For climate adaptation, 10 projects to adopt technology were approved with \$79.7 million from LDCF and SCCF, and \$299.8 million of co-financing. More detailed project descriptions are provided in Annex 5 and 6.

c. Technology Needs Assessments

157. The GEF provide financial support for developing countries to undertake technology needs assessments (TNAs). Since 2001, more than 80 developing countries have undertaken TNAs. The first TNA project concept, under the Poznan Strategic Program was approved by the LDCF/SCCF Council in April 2009 and endorsed by the GEF CEO in September 2009. Project implementation by UNEP started in October 2009 and was completed in April 2013. Total SCCF-B funding for this project is \$9 million.
158. This Global TNA project (TNA Phase I) aimed to provide targeted financial and technical support to assist 36 developing countries in developing and/or updating their TNAs within the framework of Article 4.5 of the UNFCCC and to support them in preparing Technology Action Plans (TAPs). The project sought to use methodologies in the updated TNA Handbook and to provide feedback to fine-tune the methodologies through an iterative process.
159. TNA Phase I supported 36 countries between 2009 and 2013. TNA reports were submitted by 11 countries in Africa and Middle East, 13 countries in Asia and Eastern Europe, and 8 in Latin America and Caribbean. These countries were:
 - (a) Africa and the Middle East: Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Kenya, Lebanon, Mali, Mauritius, Morocco, Rwanda, Senegal, Sudan, Zambia, Ethiopia;
 - (b) Asia: Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, Georgia, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Laos, Moldova, Mongolia, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam; and
 - (c) Latin America and the Caribbean: Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Peru.
160. Progress achieved under the Poznan Strategic Program, particularly in the development of pilot projects and TNAs, has highlighted the need to go beyond traditional practices to catalyze investments in technology transfer. The second TNA project concept to support 28 countries was approved by the GEF Council in April 2013 and endorsed by the GEF CEO in August 2014. Total GEF funding for this project is \$6.1 million. Project implementation by UNEP started in November 2014. Two additional countries that participated in TNA Phase I (namely Kazakhstan and Lao PDR) will be supported in concluding their TAP reports. The Phase II countries are:
 - (a) Africa and the Middle East: Burkina Faso, Burundi, Egypt, Gambia, Jordan, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mozambique, Seychelles, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia;
 - (b) Asia and the Commonwealth of Independent States: Armenia, Malaysia, Philippines, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Pakistan, Kazakhstan, Lao PDR; and
 - (c) Latin America and the Caribbean: Belize, Bolivia, Grenada, Guyana, Honduras, Panama, Uruguay.
161. The project comprises two components. Component one consists of an in-depth analysis of the actual market and trade barriers that hinder the transfer of prioritized technologies, followed by an assessment of the policy,

institutional and finance options to overcome these barriers, in twenty four (24) countries.⁵⁸ Component two consists of improved training and support materials to support TNAs and TAPs preparation.⁵⁹ On the first component, the project has implemented training workshops focusing on barrier analysis and enabling framework as parts of the TNA process. On component two, regional training workshops on preparing TAPs were conducted in all the regions between February and March 2016, thus bringing to a close the collective training program for the countries participating in the TNA Phase II project. Furthermore on the second component, significant revision of the key tools and methodologies for the implementation has been taking place. The outputs include a guide note on step-by-step TNA implementation and a hands-on guide to multi-criteria analyses on identifying and prioritizing technologies for mitigation. UNEP DTU Partnership, the executing agency of the project, also collaborated with the UNFCCC secretariat and the TEC, in response to a COP request⁶⁰ to develop a new guide for preparing TAPs to respond to the request by COP 20. In addition to revised and new guide materials, an e-learning component aimed at providing supplementary training to countries has been developed.

162. The project experienced slow progress in the beginning, because countries were working on their INDCs in parallel and there were organizational changes in some countries. However, the inception and training workshops helped countries to increase awareness among various stakeholders. By the end of June 2016, ten countries finalized TNA reports and seven countries were close to completion. In addition, some countries have already started to work on the second deliverables: a barrier analysis and an enabling framework report. As with TNA Phase I, a strong emphasis has been put on establishing linkages with potential sources of funding for the most promising project concepts emerging from the TAPs. To this end, a global workshop on experience-sharing and investment-focused knowledge dissemination targeting potential funders is scheduled for September 2016. Participants include representatives from all TNA countries of Phase II plus a few former national TNA coordinators from Phase I as well as representatives from the funding community.
163. The third TNA project concept to support the following 20 SIDS and LDCs was approved in the GEF Council in June 2016. Total GEF financing for this project is \$5.9 million from CCM focal area set-aside:
 - (a) Africa and the Middle East: Central African Republic, Chad, Djibouti, Eritrea, Guinea, Liberia, Malawi, Niger, Sao Tome and Principe, Uganda;
 - (b) Asia and Pacific: Afghanistan, Fiji, Myanmar, Nauru; and
 - (c) Latin America and the Caribbean: Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Haití, Jamaica, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago.
164. Based on the experience from the two previous projects, this new project will be improved by: (i) implementing national training for a wider team of stakeholders in the country in order to strengthen capacities and engagement of a wider array of stakeholders; (ii) peer-to-peer inter-country workshops; and (iii) national event and roundtable to present TNA/TAP products to potential donors, development partners and investors for the financing and implementation of technology actions prioritized by the countries.
165. Under the GEF-6 Strategy, support to other countries' TNAs may be possible using GEF-6 national allocations.
166. In addition, during the reporting period, the GEF CEO approved one country-level project in Namibia which aims to update the TNA report as part of a project that otherwise focuses on the preparation of NCs.

6. GEF Achievements: Enabling Activities and Capacity Building

a. Overview of GEF Support for Enabling Activities

167. The GEF has supported various types of EAs, including NCs, BURs, and NAPAs. They fulfill essential communication requirements to the UNFCCC, and provide information to enable policy and decision-making.
168. Since its inception, the GEF has funded 392 EAs with \$445.3 million from the GEFTF and the LDCF. Of this amount, 341 EAs have been supported with \$433.1 million in funding (see Table 16 and Table 17) from the GEFTF, in support of NCs and BURs.

⁵⁸ See PIF Document for WPI (Revised), page 6, https://www.thegef.org/gef/project_detail?projID=4948.

⁵⁹ See PIF Document for WPI (Revised), page 6, https://www.thegef.org/gef/project_detail?projID=4948.

⁶⁰ Decision 17/CP.20, paragraph 13.

169. During the reporting period, the GEF financed, through the GEFTF, 16 EAs, in the amount of \$25.6 million. In particular, the GEF has financed umbrella projects that cover many countries and play a significant role in providing support for NCs, BURs and TNAs. Annex 2 lists projects and programs for CCM and EAs approved under the GEFTF during the reporting period.

Table 16: GEF Trust Fund EA projects by region (1991–2015)

<i>Region</i>	<i>Number of Projects</i>	<i>GEF Amount (\$ millions)</i>	<i>Co-financing (\$ millions)</i>
Africa	104	37.3	16.9
Asia	72	70.4	59.0
Eastern Europe and Central Asia	47	16.4	3.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	89	79.8	69.0
Global	29	229.3	39.6
Total	341	433.1	188.5

Table 17: GEF Trust Fund EA projects by phase

<i>Phase</i>	<i>Number of Projects</i>	<i>GEF Amount (\$ millions)</i>	<i>Co-financing (\$ millions)</i>
GEF Pilot (1991–1994)	8	34.1	9.5
GEF-1 (1994–1998)	96	49.3	10.8
GEF-2 (1998–2002)	105	49.8	17.6
GEF-3 (2002–2006)	36	83.1	10.5
GEF-4 (2006–2010)	8	56.1	31.2
GEF-5 (2011–2014)	60	112.2	102.5
GEF-6 (2014–2016)	28	48.4	6.4
Total	341	433.1	188.5

170. As at June 16, 2016, a total of 101 BURs have been approved for GEF funding. Annex 9 provides a list of all the BURs that were requested for GEF funding. An updated list of approved NCs and BURs will be submitted as an addendum to this report.

171. The LDCF has supported the preparation of 51 NAPAs since its inception, in the total amount of \$12.2 million. As of FY 2014, all requests for NAPAs from LDC Parties to the Convention have been financed and no additional request was received thereafter.

b. National Communications and Biennial Update Reports

172. The GEF continues to provide full-cost funding for NCs and BURs, and all requests to support NCs and BURs have been met by the GEF. The GEF has set-aside resources, separate from the STAR allocations, so that each country can access up to \$500,000 for NCs and \$352,000 for BURs. There are currently four options for countries to access GEF resources for NCs and BURs. In the first option, Parties can work with a GEF Agency of their choice to develop a project proposal. In the second option, Parties can be part of an UNEP umbrella project for NCs and BURs. In the third option, Parties can access resources up to \$500,000 and \$352,000, respectively, via direct access from the GEF Secretariat (not from the country's STAR allocation). Fourthly, those Parties that wish to do FSPs and require additional resources, can use their STAR allocation. In GEF-6, the GEF will continue to provide resources for NCs and BURs. Annex 9 provides a list of all the BURs that were requested for GEF funding. An updated list of approved BURs will be submitted as an addendum to this report.

173. In this reporting period, 27 and 33 non-Annex I Parties submitted their NCs and BURs, respectively, to the UNFCCC. The GEF, through its agencies, continues to provide assistance to Parties in formulating project

proposals identified in their NCs in accordance with Article 12 of the Convention and decision 5/CP.11, and in their BURs. GEF agencies work with Parties in order to identify and formulate project proposals. This active collaboration aims to secure that proposals will be country-driven and consistent with the priorities or programs of the countries, as these are identified in their NCs, BURs and other national strategy papers. GEF agencies support countries during the formulation and development of proposals through the implementation of capacity-building activities, as described in detail in the next sub-section, and also through bilateral communications.

174. In order to submit any project proposal for approval, GEF agencies need to ensure the proposal's consistency with country's national priorities. A country confirms its endorsement of a proposal by providing a letter signed by the GEF OFP. Following the proposal submission, the GEF Secretariat, as a prerequisite for approval, examines and confirms its linkage to national priorities or programs. All the projects that have been approved by the GEF during the reporting period have been confirmed to correspond explicitly to national priorities, including those identified in NCs, BURs and, since COP 21, their INDCs.

c. Global Support Programme for National Communications, Biennial Update Reports and Intended Nationally Determined Contributions

175. The GEF Global Support Programme (GSP) is implemented jointly by UNDP and UNEP. The GSP is housed at the UNDP Regional Hub in Istanbul, Turkey and UNEP Headquarters in Nairobi, and is comprised of the following staff: Global Coordinator and Programme Assistant (located at UNDP Istanbul Regional Hub), and a Climate Change Technical Specialist (located in UNEP Nairobi. Management oversight is provided by Senior Staff at UNDP and UNEP to secure alignment of support to countries through the NC and BUR projects funded by GEF. Technical assistance in 2016 is provided through a number of activities, including technical reviews of draft NCs and GHG inventories, as requested by Parties, preparation of guidance material on gender integration in the NCs. For GEF support toward INDCs, please refer to Part III, Section 1a.

d. Capacity Building

176. Capacity building is a key theme of GEF projects, and is embedded in the design of both CCM and CCA projects. In particular, capacity building for EAs and fulfillment of Convention obligations is identified as a distinct objective in a large number of projects.
177. During calendar year 2015, the GEFTF, LDCF and SCCF portfolios supported 85 (55 mitigation and 30 adaptation) stand-alone and MFA projects with various capacity-building components as defined by the UNFCCC, in the form of technical assistance and investments. The total GEF funding towards supporting these capacity-building activities for 2015 amounts to approximately \$189.0 million.
178. These projects cut across eleven UNFCCC-defined priority areas for capacity building. The majority of CCM projects address institutional capacity building (including the strengthening or establishment of national climate change secretariats or national focal points), development of national reports such as NCs, BURs and other EAs, enhancement and transfer of technologies, and enhancement of enabling conditions, among others. Similarly, in the field of CCA, efforts include institutional development and strengthening, vulnerability and adaptation assessments, development of national climate change programs, implementation of adaptation measures, research and systemic observation through climate information systems, and public awareness/education programs.
179. The GEF continues to support the implementation of Article 6 of the Convention and the Doha work programme, including by providing financial resources to Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention, in particular African countries, LDCs and SIDS. In the period between 2012 and 2015, the GEF provided a minimum of US\$67.7 million towards education, training and public awareness through its regular climate change mitigation and adaptation programming. In addition, many NC projects contain components which provide support in this regard.

e. GEF-6 Cross-Cutting Capacity Development

180. Since its inception, the GEF has supported capacity development at all levels, within regular GEF programs and projects, through specific activities targeted specifically at capacity development and enabling activities. Guidance from the COP, and consistent demand from countries for tangible capacity development actions, has emphasized the importance of developing countries' capacities, and has called for the GEF to provide targeted funding for country-driven capacity development activities to developing countries.
181. Cross-Cutting Capacity Development (CCCD) in the GEF context traditionally refers to the targeted support provided to countries to strengthen their capacities to meet their commitments under the Rio Conventions and other

Multilateral Environment Agreements. This type of capacity development is focusing on addressing systemic crosscutting national environmental management issues in GEF recipient countries, and it is complementary to capacity development under individual Focal Area projects.

182. During GEF-5, 40 projects were approved under the CCCD strategy. These projects aimed at supporting countries to strengthen their underlying capacities to meet agreed Rio Convention objectives, through creating synergies among the full set of GEF and MEA interventions, creating economies of scale to institutionalize critical individual, organizational, and systemic (i.e., policy, legislative and awareness) capacities to protect the global environment. These 40 projects approved for GEF-5 corresponded to \$42.6 million in GEF funding and \$69.3 million in co-financing, to support 39 MSPs distributed amongst Africa, Commonwealth of Independent States, Latin America and Asia and one regional FSP for the Pacific.
183. The CCCD strategy for GEF-6 is distinct from capacity development at the individual Focal Area level as it aims to address those transversal issues that focal area projects alone do not address. Cross-cutting refers to the GEF's ability to establish synergies between the Rio conventions and other MEAs and the consequent possibility to work across sectors of the economy. During GEF-6, special emphasis is placed on these projects bringing together the national and local stakeholders, in particular the Ministries of Finance, Agriculture, Industry, Energy, Planning, Budget, as appropriate, so that the issues referring to the global environment are understood as an essential part of national interest and are incorporated into the regular process of decision making. Annex 4 lists cross-cutting capacity development MSPs approved in the reporting period.
184. The main features of the CCCD strategy in GEF-6 is that, in addition to mainstreaming of MEAs into the national and sub-national policy, legal and planning agenda, it is proposed that the strategy emphasizes integration of environmental sustainability across key development sectors, and across various actors including government, civil society and the private sector. The strategic objectives are:
- (a) To integrate global environmental needs into management information systems and monitoring;
 - (b) To strengthen consultative and management structures and mechanisms;
 - (c) To integrate Multilateral Environmental Agreements' provisions within national policy, legislative, and regulatory frameworks;
 - (d) To pilot innovative economic and financial tools for Convention implementation; and
 - (e) Updating of National Capacity Self-Assessments (NCSAs).
185. The NCSA and CCCD work represents a valuable resource whereby countries identified and assessed their priority capacities (individual, organizational, and systemic) to address climate change concerns, and take practical measures to address capacity gaps and shortcomings. Specifically, the NCSA and CCCD work relates directly to the following priority areas according to the UNFCCC capacity-building framework:
- (a) Institutional capacity-building, including the strengthening or establishment, as appropriate, of national climate change secretariats or NFPs;
 - (b) Enhancement and/or creation of an enabling environment;
 - (c) Vulnerability and adaptation assessment;
 - (d) Capacity-building for implementation of adaptation measures;
 - (e) Improved decision-making, including assistance for participation in international negotiations;
 - (f) Needs arising out of the implementation of Article 4, paragraphs 8 and 9, of the Convention;
 - (g) Education, training and public awareness.
186. The GEF is committed to continuing to provide support for countries to build their capacities to meet the challenges of climate change.

Annex 1: GEF-6 STAR Allocations

The following table provides the indicative STAR allocations for all countries that receive an individual allocation in GEF-6.⁶¹

Table A1.1: GEF-6 STAR Country Allocations (\$ millions)

Country	Climate Change	Biodiversity	Land Degradation	Total	Fully Flexible ⁶²
Afghanistan	3.00	3.91	4.39	11.30	no
Albania	2.00	1.50	0.63	4.13	yes
Algeria	6.51	4.09	1.90	12.50	no
Angola	4.04	6.60	3.04	13.69	no
Antigua and Barbuda	2.00	1.50	0.81	4.31	yes
Argentina	14.62	14.76	4.77	34.15	no
Armenia	2.00	1.50	4.40	7.90	no
Azerbaijan	4.84	1.50	3.22	9.56	no
Bahamas	2.00	4.18	1.36	7.54	no
Bangladesh	7.29	2.00	1.05	10.35	no
Barbados	2.00	1.50	0.64	4.14	yes
Belarus	8.55	1.50	0.50	10.55	no
Belize	2.00	2.86	0.88	5.74	yes
Benin	3.00	2.00	5.08	10.08	no
Bhutan	3.00	2.02	1.12	6.14	yes
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	4.97	12.27	3.14	20.38	no
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.00	1.50	0.73	4.23	yes
Botswana	2.21	2.02	4.68	8.91	no
Brazil	46.74	70.07	7.06	123.87	no
Burkina Faso	3.15	2.00	6.19	11.33	no
Burundi	3.00	2.00	1.28	6.28	yes
Cambodia	3.00	4.29	1.31	8.59	no
Cameroon	2.69	12.08	1.87	16.64	no
Cape Verde	2.00	3.41	1.25	6.66	yes
Central African Republic	3.00	2.28	2.27	7.55	no
Chad	3.00	2.38	3.21	8.59	no
Chile	6.42	18.06	1.85	26.32	no
China	126.00	58.55	9.95	194.50	no
Colombia	10.38	39.33	2.42	52.12	no
Comoros	3.00	2.62	1.00	6.62	yes
Congo	2.10	3.94	1.18	7.22	no
Cook Islands	2.00	2.17	0.50	4.67	yes
Costa Rica	2.64	11.60	0.67	14.91	no
Côte d'Ivoire	2.00	4.19	3.54	9.73	no
Cuba	3.11	11.92	1.10	16.12	no

⁶¹ The figures presented here are rounded to two decimal places. In the GEF Project Management Information System (PMIS), these figures are presented as their actual indicative amounts.

⁶² Countries with an aggregate allocation of up to \$7 million receive full flexibility in programming resources across the three focal areas of biodiversity, climate change and land degradation.

Country	Climate Change	Biodiversity	Land Degradation	Total	Fully Flexible ⁶²
Democratic Republic of the Congo	9.58	16.38	1.00	26.96	no
Djibouti	3.00	2.00	2.83	7.83	no
Dominica	2.00	1.50	0.50	4.00	yes
Dominican Republic	2.31	6.54	0.80	9.65	no
Ecuador	3.19	25.90	3.38	32.48	no
Egypt	10.07	4.45	1.43	15.96	no
El Salvador	2.00	1.51	0.56	4.07	yes
Equatorial Guinea	3.00	2.00	1.00	6.00	yes
Eritrea	3.00	2.00	3.60	8.60	no
Ethiopia	7.41	10.56	5.27	23.23	no
Fiji	2.00	4.94	0.65	7.59	no
Gabon	2.00	3.81	0.97	6.78	yes
Gambia	3.00	2.00	5.18	10.18	no
Georgia	2.00	1.50	2.14	5.64	yes
Ghana	2.41	3.19	4.32	9.92	no
Grenada	2.00	1.50	0.98	4.48	yes
Guatemala	2.00	7.01	0.77	9.78	no
Guinea	3.00	3.10	1.85	7.95	no
Guinea-Bissau	3.00	2.00	1.00	6.00	yes
Guyana	2.00	3.06	1.03	6.09	yes
Haiti	3.00	4.97	1.00	8.97	no
Honduras	2.00	8.13	0.82	10.95	no
India	87.88	36.87	5.83	130.58	no
Indonesia	21.91	57.84	4.16	83.92	no
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	9.76	4.79	2.66	17.21	no
Iraq	2.50	1.50	3.55	7.55	no
Jamaica	2.00	4.79	1.99	8.78	no
Jordan	2.00	1.50	3.70	7.20	no
Kazakhstan	11.81	5.04	5.13	21.99	no
Kenya	4.04	10.28	4.63	18.95	no
Kiribati	3.00	2.00	1.00	6.00	yes
Kyrgyzstan	2.00	1.56	3.04	6.60	yes
Lao People's Democratic Republic	3.07	6.87	1.63	11.58	no
Lebanon	2.00	1.50	2.76	6.26	yes
Lesotho	3.00	2.00	1.00	6.00	yes
Liberia	3.00	3.43	1.00	7.43	no
Libya	2.00	1.50	0.91	4.41	yes
Madagascar	3.03	24.54	2.57	30.14	no
Malawi	3.00	5.32	1.44	9.76	no
Malaysia	11.04	14.92	1.31	27.27	no
Maldives	3.00	2.66	1.00	6.66	yes
Mali	3.00	2.10	4.06	9.16	no
Marshall Islands	2.00	2.08	0.50	4.58	yes
Mauritania	3.00	2.00	2.55	7.55	no
Mauritius	5.11	5.41	0.91	11.42	no

Country	Climate Change	Biodiversity	Land Degradation	Total	Fully Flexible ⁶²
Mexico	27.78	54.92	5.40	88.09	no
Micronesia (Federated States of)	2.00	3.82	0.93	6.75	yes
Mongolia	3.02	5.09	3.65	11.76	no
Montenegro	2.00	1.50	0.75	4.25	yes
Morocco	4.85	4.90	4.77	14.53	no
Mozambique	3.43	9.13	3.59	16.16	no
Myanmar	16.95	10.98	2.34	30.26	no
Namibia	2.00	6.59	5.65	14.24	no
Nauru	2.00	1.50	0.50	4.00	yes
Nepal	3.60	3.34	1.96	8.90	no
Nicaragua	2.00	4.47	0.85	7.32	no
Niger	3.00	2.00	4.60	9.60	no
Nigeria	13.02	6.80	3.53	23.35	no
Niue	2.00	1.50	1.30	4.80	yes
Pakistan	8.60	5.05	4.05	17.70	no
Palau	2.00	1.92	0.50	4.42	yes
Panama	2.00	11.70	0.50	14.20	no
Papua New Guinea	2.00	14.66	1.22	17.88	no
Paraguay	2.44	3.21	2.89	8.54	no
Peru	7.12	29.72	3.14	39.98	no
Philippines	7.47	30.55	1.36	39.38	no
Republic of Moldova	2.00	1.50	5.49	8.99	no
Russian Federation	60.57	25.43	8.19	94.19	no
Rwanda	3.00	2.00	1.24	6.24	yes
Saint Kitts and Nevis	2.00	1.50	0.81	4.31	yes
Saint Lucia	2.00	1.98	1.02	5.00	yes
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2.00	1.58	0.68	4.26	yes
Samoa	3.00	2.67	1.15	6.82	yes
São Tomé and Príncipe	3.00	3.78	3.55	10.33	no
Senegal	3.00	2.09	5.42	10.51	no
Serbia	3.46	1.50	0.77	5.73	yes
Seychelles	2.00	4.94	0.66	7.59	no
Sierra Leone	3.00	2.11	1.00	6.11	yes
Solomon Islands	3.00	4.52	1.00	8.52	no
South Africa	17.98	22.79	5.18	45.95	no
South Sudan	3.00	2.00	1.00	6.00	yes
Sri Lanka	2.00	7.12	1.92	11.04	no
Sudan	5.73	4.17	2.93	12.83	no
Suriname	2.00	3.04	0.58	5.62	yes
Swaziland	2.00	1.50	2.91	6.41	yes
Syrian Arab Republic	2.34	1.50	2.94	6.78	yes
Tajikistan	2.00	1.50	2.78	6.28	yes
Thailand	14.89	10.26	2.69	27.83	no
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	2.00	1.50	2.61	6.11	yes
Timor-Leste	3.00	2.00	1.00	6.00	yes

Country	Climate Change	Biodiversity	Land Degradation	Total	Fully Flexible ⁶²
Togo	3.00	2.00	2.21	7.21	no
Tonga	2.00	1.70	0.89	4.59	yes
Trinidad and Tobago	2.29	2.78	1.14	6.22	yes
Tunisia	2.67	1.50	5.04	9.21	no
Turkey	15.72	7.14	4.00	26.87	no
Turkmenistan	4.99	1.81	3.29	10.09	no
Tuvalu	3.00	2.00	1.00	6.00	yes
Uganda	3.77	4.01	2.22	10.00	no
Ukraine	14.74	1.50	3.07	19.32	no
United Republic of Tanzania	7.13	15.90	6.06	29.09	no
Uruguay	2.68	2.04	0.61	5.33	yes
Uzbekistan	11.46	1.78	5.12	18.37	no
Vanuatu	3.00	2.78	1.00	6.78	yes
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	8.86	16.25	1.00	26.12	no
Viet Nam	11.36	13.17	1.52	26.05	no
Yemen	3.00	4.23	1.99	9.22	no
Zambia	3.64	4.72	3.15	11.50	no
Zimbabwe	2.09	2.70	4.22	9.00	no
Total	941.0	1051.0	346.0	2338.0	

Annex 2: List of FY 2016 Projects and Programs under the GEF Trust Fund

Annex 2 lists projects and programs on CCM and EAs approved under the GEFTF during the reporting period (July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016).

1. List of FY 2016 Climate Change Mitigation Projects

Table A2.1: FY 2016 Climate Change Mitigation Projects

GEF ID	Country	Agency	Title	Type ^a	GEF ^b (\$ millions)	Co-financing (\$ millions)	Total (\$ millions)
Climate Mitigation Stand-alone Projects							
6930	China	UNDP	Energy Efficiency Improvement in Public Sector Buildings	EE	10.0	60.1	70.1
9040	Comoros	UNDP	Sustainable Development of Comoros Islands by Promoting the Geothermal Energy Sources	RE	6.6	47.5	54.1
9043	Regional	AfDB	Investing in Renewable Energy Project Preparation under the Sustainable Energy Fund for Africa (SEFA) (non-grant)	RE	11.0	955.0	966.0
9047	Regional	EBRD	Green Logistics Program (non-grant)	TU	16.4	155.3	171.6
9056	Burundi	UNIDO	Promotion of Small Hydro Power (SHP) for Productive Use and Energy Services	RE	1.8	6.7	8.4
9057	Brazil	UNIDO	Biogas Applications for the Brazilian Agro-industry	RE	7.9	42.2	50.1
9083	Global	UNEP/DBSA/UNDP	Leapfrogging Markets to High Efficiency Products (Appliances, including Lighting, and Electrical Equipment) (PROGRAM)	EE	11.0	55.8	66.8
9115	Indonesia	World Bank	IBRD Geothermal Energy Upstream Development Project	RE	6.8	2,854.3	2,861.1
9146	Lao PDR	ADB	Vientiane Sustainable Urban Transport Project	TU	2.0	76.5	78.5
9151	Bosnia-Herzegovina	UNDP	Catalyzing Environmental Finance for Low-Carbon Urban Development	TU	2.6	23.9	26.5
9191	Tajikistan	UNDP	Green Energy SMEs Development	RE	2.8	21.9	24.7
9192	Kazakhstan	UNDP	De-risking Renewable Energy Investment	RE	5.1	32.5	37.6
9204	Jordan	UNDP	A Systemic Approach to Sustainable Urbanization and Resource Efficiency in Greater Amman Municipality (GAM)	TU	3.0	24.7	27.7
9210	Uganda	UNDP	NAMA on Integrated Waste Management and Biogas in Uganda	RE	2.5	12.0	14.5
9218	Turkey	UNIDO	Sustainable Use of Biomass to Assist the Development of Turkey's Economy Towards a Low-carbon Development Path	RE	5.0	27.4	32.4
9220	Tuvalu	UNDP	Facilitation of the Achievement of Sustainable National Energy Targets of Tuvalu (FASNETT)	RE	3.0	15.9	18.9
9225	Mozambique	UNIDO	Towards Sustainable Energy for All in Mozambique: Promoting Market-Based Dissemination of Integrated Renewable Energy Systems for Productive Activities in Rural Areas	RE	3.2	9.2	12.4
9226	China	UNIDO	Integrated Adoption of New Energy Vehicles in China	TU	10.0	117.0	127.0

GEF ID	Country	Agency	Title	Type ^a	GEF ^b (\$ millions)	Co-financing (\$ millions)	Total (\$ millions)
9249	India	World Bank	Grid-Connected Rooftop Solar PV Program	RE	25.0	777.0	802.0
9251	Samoa	UNDP	Improving the Performance and Reliability of RE Power Systems in Samoa (IMPRESS)	RE	6.8	39.0	45.8
9258	India	ADB/UNEP	Creating and Sustaining Markets for Energy Efficiency	EE	20.9	434.2	455.1
9273	Papua Guinea	New UNDP	Facilitating Renewable Energy & Energy Efficiency Applications for Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction (FREAGER)	Mixed	3.2	17.3	20.5
9275	Lao PDR	UNDP	Lao PDR Intended National Contributions (Lao INDC)	Other	0.2	0.1	0.3
9279	Turkmenistan	UNDP	Sustainable Cities: Integrated Green Urban Development in Ashgabat and Awaza	TU	6.8	63.5	70.3
9281	Tanzania	UNIDO	Promotion of Bio-Ethanol as Alternative Clean Fuel for Cooking in the United Republic of Tanzania	RE	2.8	10.5	13.3
9291	Central African Republic	UNDP	Promotion of Small Hydropower Based Mini-Grids for a Better Access to Modern Energy Services in Central African Republic	RE	3.0	8.5	11.5
9292	Liberia	AfDB	Increasing Energy Access through the Promotion of Energy Efficient Appliances in Liberia	EE	3.0	37.0	40.0
9309	Global	UNDP	The Climate Finance Aggregation Initiative for Developing Countries	RE	2.2	51.1	53.2
9320	Global	UNEP	Increasing Investments in District Energy Systems in Cities - a SE4All Energy Efficiency Accelerator	EE	2.2	9.1	11.3
9329	Global	UNEP	Scaling up the SE4ALL Building Efficiency Accelerator (BEA)	EE	2.2	8.3	10.5
9342	Serbia	UNIDO	Climate Smart Urban Development Challenge	TU	2.2	10.0	12.2
9354	Colombia	IADB	Public Lighting Energy Efficiency Program: Public lighting replacement of low-efficiency VSAP bulbs with high-efficiency LEDs in Colombia	EE	2.2	25.9	28.0
9355	Tonga	ADB	Outer Island Renewable Energy Project	RE	2.9	13.2	16.1
9393	Togo	BOAD	Project of Hybridization of Diesel Engines of Multifunctional Platforms with Solar Systems	RE	3.0	16.8	19.8
9436	Global	UNEP/DBSA/UNDP	Leapfrogging Markets to High Efficiency Products (Appliances, including Lighting, and Electrical Equipment) (PROGRAM)	EE	21.8	94.2	116.0
9485	Morocco	UNIDO	Programme for Cleantech Innovation and Green Jobs in Morocco	TT	1.0	2.9	3.9
9486	Morocco	UNIDO	Greening COP22 in Marrakesh, Morocco	TT	2.0	3.6	5.6
Stand-alone Projects Subtotal					224.1	6,159.6	6,383.7
Multi-Focal Area Projects							
9089	Serbia	FAO	Contribution of Sustainable Forest Management to a Low Emission and Resilient Development	AFOLU	3.8	30.0	33.7
9153	Uruguay	FAO	Climate-smart Livestock Production and Land Restoration in the Uruguayan Rangelands	AFOLU	2.4	12.0	14.4
9167	Mexico	UNDP	Sixth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Mexico	SGP			

GEF ID	Country	Agency	Title	Type ^a	GEF ^b (\$ millions)	Co-financing (\$ millions)	Total (\$ millions)
					5.0	8.0	13.0
9190	Uzbekistan	FAO	Sustainable Management of Forests in Mountain and Valley Areas	AFOLU	3.7	13.0	16.7
9205	Kazakhstan	UNDP	Sixth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Kazakhstan	SGP	3.0	3.0	6.0
9206	Peru	UNIDO	Sustainable Industrial Zone Development in Peru	EE	5.5	36.1	41.6
9232	Regional	IUCN	Sustainable Management of Peatland Ecosystems in Mekong Countries	AFOLU	3.3	9.5	12.7
9234	Cameroon	AfDB	Integrated Sustainable Urban Development (SUDP) and Environmentally Sound Management of Municipal Solid Waste Project in Cameroon	TU	9.0	115.0	124.0
9241	Kenya	UNDP	Sixth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Kenya	SGP	4.0	4.8	8.8
9243	India	FAO	Green-Ag: Transforming Indian Agriculture for Global Environmental Benefits and the Conservation of Critical Biodiversity and Forest Landscapes	AFOLU	36.9	494.1	531.0
9248	Bolivia	UNDP	Sixth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Bolivia	SGP	4.1	5.4	9.4
9264	Global	IUCN/FAO/UNEP	TRI The Restoration Initiative - Fostering Innovation and Integration in Support of the Bonn Challenge	AFOLU	59.0	201.5	260.5
9267	Myanmar	ADB	Rural Productivity and Ecosystems Services Enhanced in Central Dry Zone Forest Reserves	AFOLU	5.2	46.3	51.5
9270	Malaysia	IFAD	Sustainable Management of Peatland Ecosystems in Malaysia (SMPEM)	AFOLU	10.5	47.9	58.4
9272	Regional	World Bank	Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program	AFOLU	123.3	683.0	806.3
9285	Afghanistan	FAO	Community-based sustainable land and forest management in Afghanistan	AFOLU	11.8	54.3	66.0
9288	Suriname	UNDP	Improving Environmental Management in the Mining Sector of Suriname, with Emphasis on Gold Mining	AFOLU	8.4	33.6	42.0
9330	Madagascar	World Bank	Sustainable Agriculture Landscape Project	AFOLU	15.2	100.0	115.2
9331	Pakistan	UNDP	Sixth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Program in Pakistan	SGP	3.0	3.0	6.0
9391	Global	IUCN	The Global Environmental Commons. Solutions for a Crowded Planet	Other	2.2	2.3	4.5
9406	St. Lucia	UNEP	Integrated Ecosystem Management on the South East Coast of St Lucia	AFOLU	5.0	25.8	30.8
9417	Chad	IUCN	Restoring Ecological Corridors in Western Chad for Multiple Land and Forests Benefits - RECONNECT	AFOLU	6.0	19.0	25.0
Multi-Focal Area Projects Subtotal					330.2	1,947.4	2,277.5
Total					554.2	8,107.0	8,661.2

2. List of FY 2016 Enabling Activity Projects

Table A2.2: FY 2016 Enabling Activity Projects

GEF ID	Country	Agency	Title	GEF Amount (\$ millions)	Co-financing (\$ millions)	Total (\$ millions)
9169	Sri Lanka	UNDP	Preparation of Sri Lanka's Third National Communication (TNC) to the UNFCCC	0.5	0.2	0.7
9171	Ghana	UNEP	Enabling preparation of Ghana's Fourth National Communication (NC4) and Second Biennial Update Report (BUR2) to UNFCCC	0.9	0.1	1.0
9304	Peru	UNDP	Peru's Second Biennial Update Report (SBUR)	0.4	0.1	0.4
9327	Mauritania	UNEP	Enabling preparation of Mauritania's Fourth National Communication (NC4) to the UNFCCC	0.5	0.1	0.6
9333	Tajikistan	UNDP	First Biennial Update Report and Fourth National Communication under the UNFCCC	0.9	0.1	1.0
9336	Mali	UNDP	MALI First Biennial Update Report	0.4	0.1	0.5
9378	Lebanon	UNDP	Second Biennial Update Report	0.4	0.1	0.4
9394	Macedonia	UNDP	Second Biennial Update Report on Climate Change	0.4	0.1	0.5
9398	Uruguay	UNDP	Second Biennial Update Report on Climate Change	0.4	0.1	0.5
9414	Moldova	UNEP	Preparation of the Republic of Moldova's Second Biennial Update Report to UNFCCC	0.4	0.0	0.4
9418	Namibia	UNDP	Namibia's Fourth National Communication to the UNFCCC	0.5	0.1	0.6
9442	Global	UNEP	Umbrella Programme for Preparation of National Communications and Biennial Update Reports to the UNFCCC	11.5	1.0	12.5
9447	Montenegro	UNDP	Development of Montenegro's Third National Communication to the UNFCCC	0.5	0.1	0.6
9452	Global	UNEP	Technology Needs Assessments-Phase III	5.9	0.8	6.7
9474	Armenia	UNDP	Development of Armenia's Fourth National Communication to the UNFCCC and Second Biennial Report	0.9	0.6	1.5
9482	Morocco	UNDP	Second Biennial Updated Report and Fourth National Communication under the UNFCCC	0.9	0.1	1.0
Enabling Activity Total				25.6	3.4	29.0

Annex 3: List of FY 2016 Projects under the LDCF and the SCCF

Annex 3 lists projects on CCA approved under the LDCF and the SCCF during the reporting period (July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016).

1. List of LDCF Projects Approved in FY 2016

Table A3.1: FY 2016 LDCF Projects

GEF ID	Country	Agency	Title	GEF Amount ^b (\$ millions)	Co-financing (\$ millions)	Total (\$ millions)
LDCF Stand-Alone Projects						
5867	Senegal	UNDP	Promoting innovative finance and community based adaptation in communes surrounding community natural reserves	6.1	16.9	23.0
5902	Sierra Leone	UNDP	Adapting to Climate Change induced Coastal Risks in Sierra Leone	11.1	30.0	41.1
5904	Benin	UNDP	Strengthening the Resilience of Rural Livelihoods and Sub-national Government System to Climate Risks and Variability in Benin	5.0	56.5	61.5
6912	Comoros	UNDP	Strengthening Comoros Resilience Against Climate Change and Variability Related Disaster	10.0	37.7	47.7
6914	Afghanistan	UNDP	Adapting Afghan Communities to Climate-Induced Disaster Risks	6.4	54.7	61.1
6967	Ethiopia	UNDP	CCA Growth: Implementing Climate Resilient and Green Economy plans in highland areas in Ethiopia	7.0	10.5	17.5
6984	Regional	UNDP	Building Resilience of Health Systems in Asian LDCs to Climate Change	10.4	34.7	45.1
6968	Chad	UNDP	Chad National Adaptation Plan	6.5	18.0	24.5
Stand-Alone LDCF Projects Subtotal				62.5	259.0	321.5
Multi-Trust Fund Projects						
9199	Bhutan	UNDP	Enhancing Sustainability and Resilience of Forest Landscape and Community Livelihoods	15.4	41.9	57.3
Multi-Focal Area Projects Subtotal				15.4	41.9	57.3
LDCF Projects Total				77.9	300.9	378.8

^b These amounts include all focal area contributions, including PPGs and agency fees.

2. List of SCCF-A Projects Approved in FY 2016⁶³

Table A3.2 FY 2016 SCCF-A Projects

GEF ID	Country	Agency	Title	GEF Amount ^b (\$ millions)	Co-financing (\$ millions)	Total (\$ millions)
SCCF-A Stand-alone Projects						
6915	Kazakhstan	World Bank	Southeast Europe and Central Asia Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility	5.5	15.0	20.5
SCCF-A Projects Total				5.5	15.0	20.5

⁶³ No SCCF-B project or program was approved in FY 2016.

Annex 4: List of FY 2016 Cross-Cutting Capacity Development Projects

Table A4.1: Cross-cutting capacity development MSPs approved in FY 2016

<i>GEF ID</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>GEF Amount (\$ millions)</i>	<i>Indicative Co- financing</i>
9114	Serbia	UNDP	Capacity development for improved implementation of Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs)	1.0	1.0
9300	Madagascar	UNDP	Strengthening national capacities to meet global environmental obligations with the framework of sustainable development priorities	2.0	2.0
9314	Comoros	UNDP	Strengthening of multisector and decentralized environmental management and coordination to achieve the objectives of the Rio Conventions in the Union of Comoros	1.5	1.5
9319	Cuba	UNDP	Integrating Rio global environmental commitments into national priorities and needs through the improvement of information management and knowledge for planning and decision making	1.5	1.9
9334	Egypt	UNDP	Enhancing national capacities for improved public participation for implementing Rio Conventions	1.0	1.0
9335	Uganda	UNDP	Strengthening institutional capacity for effective implementation of the Rio Conventions in Uganda	1.0	1.1
9341	Timor Leste	UNDP	Strengthening targeted national capacities to improve decision-making and mainstream global environmental obligations into national development priorities	1.5	2.6
9390	Liberia	UNDP	Strengthening national capacities to meet global environmental obligations with the framework of sustainable development priorities	1.6	1.5
9467	Antigua and Barbuda	UNDP	Monitoring and assessment of MEA implementation and environmental trends in Antigua and Barbuda	0.9	0.8
Total				12.0	13.3

Annex 5: Summaries of Projects and Programs Approved under the GEF Trust Fund

Annex 5 summarizes projects and programs for CCM and EAs approved under the GEFTF during the reporting period (July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016).

- 1) MFA projects include CCM and one or more objectives of other focal areas: biodiversity (BD); international waters (IW); land degradation (LD); and chemicals (CHEM).
- 2) Implementing agencies of the listed projects and programs are: ADB, AfDB, BOAD, EBRD, FAO, IFAD, IUCN, UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO, and the World Bank.
- 3) GEF funding includes PPG and agency fees. The total cost for each of the project is the sum of GEF funding and co-financing.
- 4) Some of the project summaries include estimations of GHG emission reductions included in each Project Identification Form (PIF). Those numbers are re-examined in their project documents prior to GEF CEO Endorsement.

1. Summaries of Climate Change Mitigation Stand-alone Projects Approved in FY 2016

China: Energy Efficiency Improvement in Public Sector Buildings (GEF ID: 6930, UNDP, GEFTF: \$10.0 million; Total Cost: \$70.1 million)

This project will facilitate energy conservation and energy efficient operation of buildings and building services in the public sector in China. Although China has over 20 years of experience in energy efficiency improvements, as of today this country has not strictly enforced policies, rules and regulations on energy efficiency and low carbon operation and maintenance for public buildings. As a result, the public building sector has become one of the major contributors of energy consumption and GHG emissions. In 2012 public buildings contributed 434 Mt CO₂ eq, which is equivalent to the total emissions of 91 million cars. By strictly enforcing policies, rules and regulations on energy efficiency and low carbon operation and maintenance for public sector buildings, engaging committed stakeholders, and using innovative and scalable activities, this project will address market barriers to energy efficiency and the driver of carbon emissions from the public building sector. Estimated GHG emissions reductions are 4.5 Mt CO₂ eq.

Comoros: Sustainable Development of Comoros Islands by Promoting the Geothermal Energy Sources (GEF ID: 9040, UNDP, GEFTF: \$6.6 million; Total Cost: \$54.1 million)

This project aims to promote geothermal renewable energy resources by supporting the exploratory and drilling phases of the development of geothermal energy resources in Comoros. Overall the project will assist in the development of policy and legislative packages for renewable energy, and complete the assessment of the geothermal resources along with the drilling of production wells. Specifically this project will enable market transformation of the energy sector by developing a streamlined and comprehensive market-oriented energy policy and legal/regulatory framework for renewable energy-based electricity generation for both the power utilities and independent power producers. The project will also facilitate policy dialogue and identification of the most suitable financial instruments for Comoros, as well as elaborate the required regulations, methodologies and decision-making tools for their adoption and implementation. Estimated GHG emissions reductions are 1.5 Mt CO₂ eq.

Regional: Investing in Renewable Energy Project Preparation under the Sustainable Energy Fund for Africa (SEFA) (non-grant) (GEF ID: 9043, AfDB, GEFTF: \$11.0 million; Total Cost: \$966.0 million)

This project will support the first of its kind reimbursable grant project preparation facility for renewable energy projects in Africa. Funding provided by the project preparation facility will be reimbursed as project developers received financing for successful projects. This allows the facility to remain sustainable over time and continue to fund additional project preparation investments. If this approach proves viable, it would lead to an expansion of bankable projects which would attract equity and debt financing, leading to faster development of low-carbon energy in Africa. Co-financing will come from the AfDB (\$35 million), private sector project developers and debt investors in the eventual projects (\$920 million). The project is estimated to provide reimbursable grants for at least 10 renewable energy projects, resulting in estimated emissions reductions of 3.5 Mt CO₂ eq. Under the non-grant pilot, the GEF reimbursable grant will earn an estimated 2-5% on each project. The grants can be recycled back into the project preparation facility until the seventh year of the 10 year project. Reflows of recovered principal and interest to the GEF will commence after seven years and will be fully returned after 12 years. Additional reflow details will be defined by CEO endorsement stage.

Regional: Green Logistics Program (non-grant) (GEF ID: 9047, EBRD, GEFTF: \$16.4 million; Total Cost: \$171.6 million)

This project will improve efficiency and productivity of freight transport in the Black Sea Region by enhancing access

to finance. Through the efficiency and productivity improvement, GEF intervention will not only reduce the negative impacts of freight transport such as GHG emissions, air pollution, noise and accidents, but also ease the infrastructure constraint to absorb additional traffic which is envisaged in the coming years. GEF funding will provide subordinated loans at a concessional rate and security for investments made by the EBRD that promote energy efficiency and lower GHG emissions in the logistics sector. The availability of junior funding from the GEF will allow the EBRD to invest its own funds in projects that otherwise would be priced excessively, thus leveraging the EBRD's capacity to deliver energy efficiency solutions in the logistics sector in the region and to help clients to introduce best practices. With the GEF funding, co-financing investments should be well over \$155 million during the project period. Subsequent follow-on investments are expected to rise to \$250 million after the project is completed. Estimated GHG emissions reductions are 9.1 Mt CO₂ eq.

Burundi: Promotion of Small Hydro Power (SHP) for Productive Use and Energy Services (GEF ID: 9056, UNIDO, GEFTF: \$1.8 million; Total Cost: \$8.4 million)

This project will enable Burundi to scale up small hydro power for rural electrification and productive uses in small and medium sized industries. Electricity consumption in Burundi was approximately 23 kWh/cap in 2014, again one of the lowest in the world. Besides low energy consumption, the major challenge of the energy sector in Burundi is the country's inadequate technical and management skills, which affects the prospects for developing the country's energy resources, and reduces the scope for effective policy-making and implementation. This proposed GEF project intends to address these issues and challenges through promotion of small hydro power (SHP) plants. The global environmental benefit target is to reduce 189,216 t CO₂ eq, including 63,072 tons of direct emission reductions and 126,144 tons of indirect emission reductions during the lifespan of the project.

Brazil: Biogas Applications for the Brazilian Agro-industry (GEF ID: 9057, UNIDO, GEFTF: \$7.9 million; Total Cost: \$50.1 million)

This project will support the development of sustainable business models for the application of biogas in Brazil's agro-industrial sector. Despite a very strong hydropower sector and growing wind and solar power installations, Brazil is still highly dependent on fossil fuels for transport applications. Considering also the energy needs of the Brazilian agro-industry (34% of domestic electricity is consumed by this sector, and transportation between farms, processors and off-takers consumes significant amounts of diesel on a daily basis), the proposed project will direct its efforts to the uptake of biogas in rural areas. The project will focus on small-scale piloting of biogas for vehicles based on the need for alternatives to fossil fuels in the agricultural sector and the potential new business models that provide multiple off-take opportunities for biogas production. Replicability is enhanced through testing of business models for use of biogas that recognize the need for systems-oriented thinking that looks at the full supply chain, the project will avoid repeating failed approaches tried in other countries. Estimated GHG emissions reductions are 3.6 Mt CO₂ eq.

Global: Leapfrogging Markets to High Efficiency Products (Appliances, including Lighting, and Electrical Equipment) (PROGRAM) (GEF ID: 9083, UNEP/DBSA/UNDP, GEFTF: \$11.0 million; Total Cost: \$66.8 million)

This program will support the expansion of existing efforts to identify and support countries ready to commit to transforming national and regional markets to energy efficient products as a key step to combat climate change. Child projects proposed for this program include Costa Rica, Sudan, and Kazakhstan. This proposed program is a good example of a thematic program under the GEF's updated programmatic approach. The theme of this program is accelerating the use of energy efficient appliances, such as LED street lighting, refrigerators, fans, room air conditioners, motors, and distribution transformers. The program follows on and is complementary to the GEF project "Establishing the Foundations of a Partnership to Accelerate the Global Market Transformation for Efficient Appliances and Equipment" (UNEP Project #5831). Both efforts are fully aligned with the SE4All energy efficiency accelerators platform. Estimated GHG emissions reductions are 61 Mt CO₂ eq.

Indonesia: IBRD Geothermal Energy Upstream Development Project (GEF ID: 9115, World Bank, GEFTF: \$6.8 million; Total Cost: \$2,861.1 million)

This project in Indonesia will promote the expansion of geothermal energy application to help reduce the use of fossil fuels for electricity generation. This project will use GEF funding, combined with Climate Technology Fund (CTF) funding to create a risk sharing facility that will accelerate exploratory drilling for geothermal energy. Coordinated international development assistance has been focused on assisting the Government of Indonesia (GoI) in addressing institutional and regulatory shortcomings, and providing support to downstream investment. This project will complement existing bilateral efforts but focus on needed assistance to ensure accelerated exploratory drilling that can lead to bankable projects. This project is designed to provide first- loss risk sharing for exploratory drilling and create a set of projects that can access an existing government fund. Estimated GHG emissions reductions are 76.4 Mt CO₂ eq.

Lao PDR: Vientiane Sustainable Urban Transport Project (GEF ID: 9146, ADB, GEFTF: \$2.0 million; Total Cost: \$78.5 million)

The objective of this project is to promote integrated low-carbon urban transport systems in Vientiane. The project has three components: 1. Establish non-motorized transport (NMT) as a viable and attractive alternative to private vehicles;

2. Integrate NMT into land use and increase awareness and application of low-carbon urban planning concepts; 3. Accelerate deployment and diffusion of modern pedicab technology in rapidly growing cities of Laos. In addition, the project will be linked with ADB's regional NMT TA which will provide support in terms of technical guidance tools, training and capacity building on planning and design of NMT facilities; and participation in a regional knowledge sharing network on NMT. It is estimated that total GHG emission avoided will be around 1.3-2 Mt CO₂ eq for the GEF-funded activities over the project lifetime, or around 2.1-2.8 Mt CO₂ eq including the baseline BRT project.

Bosnia-Herzegovina: Catalyzing Environmental Finance for Low-Carbon Urban Development (GEF ID: 9151, UNDP, GEFTF: \$2.6 million; Total Cost: \$26.5 million)

This project is built on UNDP-supported efforts to introduce Energy Management Information System (EMIS) in public buildings to expand the scale and scope of its application and facilitate implementation of low-carbon measures in public buildings and facilities. The project will also help the country to establish and operationalize new and innovative financial mechanisms and approaches to support LCUD projects. It will strengthen capacities of these institutions to improve effectiveness of their programming work and set-up appropriate Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) systems. The project will support a feasibility study for low-carbon transport and logistics of regional landfill operation, including consideration, assessment and testing of various low-carbon alternatives. In addition, the project will address some of the gaps at national and sub-national levels by promoting the adoption and/or enforcement of some key/essential policies and regulations, promoting institutional coordination among relevant bodies, and providing targeted capacity building and training support to relevant authorities. As such, the project represents one of the first global attempt to pilot application of performance-based financing for low-carbon urban projects. It will not only mitigate GHG emission, but also assist the national government in dealing with challenges from infrastructure development, waste management, and transport network to meet increasing demand for resources and services in cities.

Estimated	GHG	emissions	reductions	are
850,000 t CO ₂ eq.				

Tajikistan: Green Energy SMEs Development (GEF ID: 9191, UNDP, GEFTF: \$2.8 million; Total Cost: \$24.7 million)

This project will enable policy framework and capacity development for green energy for small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in the country, facilitate access to finance for green energy SMEs and other energy service users, and develop Renewable Energy Service Company (RESCO) business models for green energy SMEs. The project will pilot RESCO business model for decentralized provision of green energy services, promote the use of a crowdfunding platform to leverage external financing, and engage strong local micro-finance institution sector in green energy financing. Women are particularly targeted as beneficiaries of green energy services in the project. The project-supported business models and solutions will likely grow and expand many-fold given the fact that the unmet annual demand in electricity is currently in the range of 2,700 GWh-4,000 GWh per year and it is projected to increase to 7,000 GWh per year by 2020 in Tajikistan. In short, this project will not only mitigate GHG emissions but also promote scalable, private sector-led business models for provision of affordable and sustainable green energy products and services for Tajikistan's rural population. Estimated GHG emissions reductions are approximately 1 Mt CO₂ eq over the project's lifetime.

Kazakhstan: De-risking Renewable Energy Investment (GEF ID: 9192, UNDP, GEFTF: \$5.1 million; Total Cost: \$37.6 million)

This project will promote private-sector investments in large and small-scale renewable energy in order to achieve Kazakhstan's 2030 renewable energy target. Kazakhstan was the largest GHG emitter in Central Asia with annual emissions of 284 million tCO₂e, and the country's energy sector accounted for 85% of all emissions in 2012. Today, new renewable energy (solar, wind, biomass, and small hydro) only accounts for 0.06% of Kazakhstan's total primary energy supply. The key barrier to the development of new renewable energy has been the absence of incentives for the private sector to take on high risks investments. This GEF project will likely unlock this barrier by developing and proposing effective energy policy, and developing de-risking tools and incentives to attract private investments in new renewable energy. Estimated GHG emissions reductions are 5.3 Mt CO₂ eq.

Jordan: A Systemic Approach to Sustainable Urbanization and Resource Efficiency in Greater Amman Municipality (GAM) (GEF ID: 9204, UNDP, GEFTF: \$3.0 million; Total Cost: \$27.7 million)

This project will assist the GAM in complying with the National Energy Efficiency Action Plan (NEEAP). This project will support the development of a variety of tools and metrics to foster accelerated resource-efficient urban development in the GAM against established international standards. It will specifically focus on helping to strengthen the enabling conditions, methodologies and tools in the GAM for enforcing and enhancing the relevant regulatory frameworks for energy efficient buildings and street lighting. Through this project, an integrated climate monitoring and finance framework will be established for the development of urban Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions. Appropriate financial de-risking tools will also be identified and supported to promote adoption of energy efficiency measures in buildings with appropriate energy savings monitoring, reporting and verification systems. This project will help Jordan to achieve its GHG emission mitigation target, namely reducing 20% of GHG emissions under the energy efficiency policy scenario of the National Energy Efficiency Action Plan by 2020. Estimated GHG emissions reductions are approximately 280,000 t CO₂ eq.

Uganda: NAMA on Integrated Waste Management and Biogas in Uganda (GEF ID: 9210, UNDP, GEFTF: \$2.5 million; Total Cost: \$14.5 million)

This project will improve waste management practices in towns and municipalities through the introduction of integrated wastewater treatment plants and biogas digesters. Uganda's GHG emissions in the year 2000 amounted to 11.8 million tons and the waste sector contributed 6% of that. Economic growth, population increase, and urbanization are contributing to the increase of GHG emissions from waste water. Except for Kampala, all other urban areas in Uganda have been disposing of solid waste in burrow pits instead of constructed landfills, with no control of methane emissions. There is also no direct policy on methane mitigation from waste. The GEF project will pioneer a new way of doing business in the three pilot municipalities, where waste is considered a valuable resource. While reducing the volume of landfill waste, the biogas plants will generate electricity, heat and bio-fertilizer that can all be used for productive purposes. Estimated GHG emissions reductions are 0.2 Mt CO₂ eq.

Turkey: Sustainable Use of Biomass to Assist the Development of Turkey's Economy Towards a Low-carbon Development Path (GEF ID: 9218, UNIDO, GEFTF: \$5.0 million; Total Cost: \$32.4 million)

This project will demonstrate modern bio-energy technologies and energy efficiency measures in the agro-industrial sector, refine energy policy and regulatory framework to enable transformational change across sub-sectors, strengthen national capacity in low carbon technology development, and increase awareness of low-carbon development path for the country. The primary sources of energy for this project include organic wastes in the agro-food sector, crop residues, chicken manure dumps, pomace and pulp from fruit processing industry, hazelnut shells and tea processing wastes, which have not been used yet for energy production despite a huge potential in the country. Co-generation (power and heat) and tri-generation (power, heat, and cooling), technologies will be introduced as pioneer technologies via this project in Turkey. Through the demonstration of modern bio-energy technologies and energy efficiency measures, the project will open doors to private investments to harness bio-energy in the agro-industrial sector of the country. To sum, this project will considerably reduce GHG emissions in Turkey's agro-industry by triggering transformational change towards using modern bio-energy technologies. Estimated GHG emissions reductions are 440,000 t CO₂ eq over the project's lifetime.

Tuvalu: Facilitation of the Achievement of Sustainable National Energy Targets of Tuvalu (FASNETT) (GEF ID: 9220, UNDP, GEFTF: \$3.0 million; Total Cost: \$18.9 million)

This project will facilitate the development and utilization of feasible renewable energy resources and application of energy efficiency technologies for achieving realistic energy targets in Tuvalu. The country is heavily reliant on imported oil fuels for electricity generation and household use, but it has committed to obtain 100% of its electricity from renewable sources by 2020. Toward this target, the project will support policy development and implement the demonstration of renewable energy based energy system (aside from solar) and energy efficiency technology applications, and financing models for commercial and residential renewable energy and energy efficiency project through the existing banks. Estimated GHG emissions reductions are 0.27 Mt CO₂ eq.

Mozambique: Towards Sustainable Energy for All in Mozambique: Promoting Market-Based Dissemination of Integrated Renewable Energy Systems for Productive Activities in Rural Areas (GEF ID: 9225, UNIDO, GEFTF: \$3.2 million; Total Cost: \$12.4 million)

This project will promote market-based dissemination of integrated renewable energy systems for productive activities in rural areas. Mozambique consumed 9.8 million tons of oil equivalent of primary energy in 2009. All oil products for power generation are imported and their cost accounts for 15% of the country's imports, making Mozambique a country particularly vulnerable to oil price fluctuation. Developing market-based dissemination of integrated renewable energy systems for productive activities in rural areas, therefore, will have multiple benefits for the country, including energy security, GHG emission reductions, and poverty reduction. By introducing renewable energy technologies on farms and in the agro-processing industry across the country, the project will initiate a process of continued technology innovation for these industries. The project will also demonstrate that decentralized power generation for rural areas in Africa can be cost effective. Estimated GHG emissions reductions are 4.4 Mt CO₂ eq.

China: Integrated Adoption of New Energy Vehicles in China (GEF ID: 9226, UNIDO, GEFTF: \$10.0 million; Total Cost: \$127.0 million)

This project will scale up the deployment of new energy vehicles and facilitate the integration of renewable energy and electric vehicles. The proposed project is a good example of the GEF 2020 vision – promoting innovative technologies and approaches. It will not only demonstrate advanced charging technologies and vehicles-to-grid technologies, but also explore innovative business models such as electric vehicles sharing scheme to promote the uptake of new energy vehicles in China. The project will greatly contribute to the goals set by the Urban Electric Mobility Initiative, launched at the NY Climate Summit in 2014. Estimated GHG emissions reductions are 8.3 Mt CO₂ eq.

India: Grid-Connected Rooftop Solar PV Program (GEF ID: 9249, World Bank, GEFTF: \$25.0 million; Total Cost:

\$802.0 million)

This project will be among the largest GEF investments in solar energy and will support the Government of India's goal for achieving 100 GW of solar power by 2022. The Bank is providing a \$500 million loan, which will be complemented with an additional \$125 million from the climate technology fund (CTF); \$150 million from private sector, and \$2 million from the State Bank of India (SBI). GEF resources will be used to reduce risk and build capacity at the State Bank of India, with distribution companies (power companies) and States. The World Bank will work with SBI and other expert partners in India to deliver the technical assistance, helping not only deliver up to 750 MW of rooftop solar through this project but laying the foundation for expanded lending for future solar projects. Estimated GHG emissions reductions are 31 Mt CO₂ eq.

Samoa: Improving the Performance and Reliability of RE Power Systems in Samoa (IMPRESS) (GEF ID: 9251, UNDP, GEFTF: \$6.8 million; Total Cost: \$45.8 million)

This project will improve sustainable and cost-effective utilization of indigenous renewable energy resources for energy production. Samoa has implemented a number of renewable energy projects, but this project is innovative in boosting biomass energy resource which has yet been tapped for power generation, and in addressing instability of existing grid through the application of power system performance and reliability enhancement technologies by the Electric Power Company. The project will also increase capacity of the local banks in order to improve availability and access to financial resources. Estimated GHG emissions reductions are 0.9 Mt CO₂ eq.

India: Creating and Sustaining Markets for Energy Efficiency (GEF ID: 9258, ADB/UNEP, GEFTF: \$20.9 million; Total Cost: \$455.1 million)

This project will support India's innovative financing institution Energy Efficiency Saving's Limited (EESL). EESL has already demonstrated successful energy savings models with utility rebate programs, on bill financing, supplier credit etc. The project will expand on established business in domestic lighting and street lighting to include new efforts on super-efficient ceiling fans in the domestic sector, tri-generation (i.e., power, heat and cooling) and smart grid technologies. The GEF resources will be used to finance technical assistance in developing and refining EESL's business in these areas, and also provide equity to leverage USD 26 million from KfW and other donors as debt to invest in smart grid and tri-generation technologies. The project will be jointly implemented by UNEP and ADB; the project will include important MRV to enhance knowledge management and promote replication. Estimated GHG emissions reductions are 8.5 Mt CO₂ eq.

Papua New Guinea: Facilitating Renewable Energy & Energy Efficiency Applications for Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction (FREAGER) (GEF ID: 9273, UNDP, GEFTF: \$3.2 million; Total Cost: \$20.5 million)

This project will enable the application of renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies and support country targets of 50% GHG emissions reduction by 2030 by addressing GHG emissions from non- forestry sectors. This project is innovative in investing in commercial applications of renewable energy and energy efficiency by energy service corporations, industrial plants and commercial buildings. It will also establish and operationalize a financing scheme by the existing banks for these investment. Estimated GHG emissions reductions are 5 Mt CO₂ eq.

Lao PDR: Lao PDR Intended National Contributions (Lao INDC) (GEF ID: 9275, UNDP, GEFTF: \$0.2 million; Total Cost: \$0.3 million)

The objective of this project is to assist Lao PDR to prepare and submit intended nationally determined contributions INDC to the UNFCCC and have institutional arrangements and implementation plan of INDC in place. The project is aligned with the GEF-6 strategic focal area on climate change mitigation, objective 3 on fostering enabling conditions to mainstream mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies. Program 5 aims to facilitate the integration of the reporting and assessment results into the national planning process and to help countries mainstream mitigation action in support of the proposed 2015 agreement. The project will allow for the institutional arrangement for preparation, implementation and monitoring of INDCs to be put in place, and allow wide stakeholder consultation and engagement and establish and/or enhance capacities of existing climate change bodies in preparing, implementing and monitoring INDCs.

Turkmenistan: Sustainable Cities: Integrated Green Urban Development in Ashgabat and Awaza (GEF ID: 9279, UNDP, GEFTF: \$6.8 million; Total Cost: \$70.3 million)

This project will provide integrated solutions for low-carbon and climate-resilient public space in Ashgabat; help develop sustainable tourism infrastructure and management practices in Awaza; promote urban GHG monitoring, reporting and verification practices, and knowledge-sharing; and enhance municipal and national policies in green urban development. The integrated approach to be developed for urban development will cover energy, water, and transport. The project will focus on maximizing environmental sustainable benefits by coordinated planning and enlarged capital investments in transport, street lighting, and buildings. The project will likely lead to a nationwide transformation of urban planning, investment, and management practices in Turkmenistan from its current mode focusing on the speed, magnitude, and impressiveness of economic growth to a new and integrated mode focusing on low-carbon and sustainable urban development. Long term project benefits will include GHG emission reductions, as well as decreased

population of motor vehicles, expanded energy efficient public lighting, green buildings in new residential and tourist zones, and reduced urban heat island effect in Turkmenistan cities. Estimated GHG emissions reductions are 2.8 Mt CO₂ eq over the project's lifetime.

Tanzania: Promotion of Bio-Ethanol as Alternative Clean Fuel for Cooking in the United Republic of Tanzania (GEF ID: 9281, UNIDO, GEFTF: \$2.8 million; Total Cost: \$13.3 million)

This project will support the transition of households in Tanzania to use renewable energy for cooking. The current contribution of Tanzania to global climate change is limited but it may grow significantly. In 2009, CO₂ emissions were 9.6 million tons. However, GHG emissions will likely increase by 7-fold by 2030 as compared to that in 2005. In addition, the prevailing poverty level and over-dependence on inefficient use of biomass fuels are the root causes of the environment degradation. Lack of access to modern renewable energy services creates a vicious cycle of poverty for rural communities due to continued limited production opportunities and social facilities. Deforestation due to excessive biomass consumption also poses a severe threat to biodiversity. This GEF project will develop new fuel grade ethanol production, promote the development of new technology for local production of ethanol stoves, and support new renewable energy availability to households. An additional benefit of this project will be to improve in-door air for households that will benefit women and children. Estimated GHG emissions reductions are 2.3 Mt CO₂ eq.

Central African Republic: Promotion of Small Hydropower Based Mini-Grids for a Better Access to Modern Energy Services in Central African Republic (GEF ID: 9291, UNDP, GEFTF: \$3.0 million; Total Cost: \$11.5 million)

This project will combine utility business model and private sector business model to support small hydro power (SHP) plant based mini-power grids. It will focus on identifying and supporting private sector-led SHP projects to maximize long-term financial and operational sustainability of SHP plants and grids. The project will also create a sustainable niche for SHP systems in the country by addressing the underlying policy and financing barriers that impede the development of SHP. Given that the country has approximately 2 GW of unexploited potential for hydro power development, this project will enable large scale replication by removing underlying policy, technical and financial barriers. This project will significantly change the energy mix of CAR, reducing firewood and charcoal use for cooking, decrease forest loss, improving indoor air quality, increasing electricity access for the poor, and enhancing productivities of local communities of the country, while reducing GHG emissions. Estimated GHG emissions reductions are approximately 0.5 Mt CO₂ eq over the project's lifetime.

Liberia: Increasing Energy Access through the Promotion of Energy Efficient Appliances in Liberia (GEF ID: 9292, AfDB, GEFTF: \$3.0 million; Total Cost: \$40.0 million)

This project will increase access to electricity in rural Liberia by means of energy efficiency measures. In 2009, the National Energy Policy of Liberia set a target of 20% improvement in energy efficiency by 2015, but it seems that the country will miss the target because there has not been sufficient investment in energy efficiency over the past four years. Barriers to the investment in energy efficiency include: lack of institutional capacity and weak political will to invest in energy efficiency, lack of energy efficient technologies; and absence of standardized monitoring systems for GHG emissions. The GEF project will be the first one in the country that will finance the adoption of energy efficiency measures and the provision of relevant technical and institutional support to mainstream energy efficiency practices at the national level of the country. The project will introduce new methods, practices, and products related to energy efficiency to the body of existing energy policy. Estimated GHG emissions reductions are 0.2 Mt CO₂ eq.

Global: The Climate Finance Aggregation Initiative for Developing Countries (GEF ID: 9309, UNDP, GEFTF: \$2.2 million; Total Cost: \$53.2 million)

Financial aggregation of projects has been identified as one of four priority areas to achieve the SE4ALL targets. This medium-sized project would launch a global working group and develop toolkits, deal structure and market architectures to scale-up financial aggregation of small-scale, low-carbon energy investments in developing countries. In addition, the project would support the structuring and financial closure of a first-of-a-kind demonstration aggregation transaction in four developing countries, including by collaborating with other development partners (banks). This approach will be complemented by a comprehensive de-risking approach to identify barriers and recommend actions to establish a conducive policy and market architecture for subsequent scaling-up of financial aggregation. The executing partner will be the Climate Bonds Initiative which is leading global efforts to standardize "green" and "climate" bonds to help accelerate financing. Emissions benefits are estimated to be 36 Mt CO₂ eq over the 10 years following project completion. Emissions benefits could range much higher range and will be analyzed further before CEO endorsement.

Global: Increasing Investments in District Energy Systems in Cities - a SE4All Energy Efficiency Accelerator (GEF ID: 9320, UNEP, GEFTF: \$2.2 million; Total Cost: \$11.3 million)

The objective of this project is to assist developing countries and selected cities to accelerate their transition to lower-carbon and climate resilient societies through promoting modern District Energy Systems (DES). As an accelerator of the SE4All Energy Efficiency Accelerator Platform, the DES Initiative will support market transformation efforts to shift the heating and cooling sector to low-carbon, energy efficient solutions that include DES with an aim to double the

rate of energy efficiency improvements for heating and cooling in buildings by 2030 and quantify the corresponding decrease in GHG emissions. The project will address key barriers to more rapid deployment of district energy systems including lack of: awareness of technology options; local and institutional capacity; holistic planning; access to finance; and data. Estimated emission benefits are 2.4 Mt CO₂ eq over the 15 year life of investments made during the project period.

Global: Scaling up the SE4ALL Building Efficiency Accelerator (BEA) (GEF ID: 9329, UNEP, GEFTF: \$2.2 million; Total Cost: \$10.5 million)

This project will reduce GHG emissions by supporting market transformations that will enable a doubling of the rate of energy efficiency improvements in buildings by 2030, through linking global market experience with local policy action and capacity building. As an accelerator of the SE4All Energy Efficiency Accelerator Platform, the Building Efficiency Accelerator (BEA) will support market transformation efforts and remove barriers to the adoption of energy efficient building technologies with a focus on urban environments. Overall, the global partnership will engage 50 cities, of which 30 will commit to policy, projects, and tracking. Of those, at least 6 will receive directed "deep dive" support. Interventions, resulting from coordinated city level planning, focus on codes & standards; targets; certifications; financial mechanisms; government leadership; and benchmarking & disclosure. Estimated emission benefits are 3.8 Mt CO₂ eq over the life of investments made during the project period.

Serbia: Climate Smart Urban Development Challenge (GEF ID: 9342, UNIDO, GEFTF: \$2.2 million; Total Cost: \$12.2 million)

This project will promote innovation and community engagement for climate smart urban development (CSUD) in Serbia. This project seeks to improve the availability of climate change related database and other information for the public by an open data approach. It will also provide complementary incentives for identifying and testing new innovative ideas and approaches, and addressing the local economic, social and environment concerns. The open database will facilitate both the public sector and the private sector to invest in smart urban projects. It will also promote the transfer of the knowledge and experience gained by the participating municipalities during the course of this project to the entire country by using public media, seminars, workshops and other communication and co-operation platforms in the country. The global environmental benefit target is to reduce 1.6 Mt CO₂eq.

Colombia: Public Lighting Energy Efficiency Program: Public lighting replacement of low-efficiency VSAP bulbs with high-efficiency LEDs in Colombia (GEF ID: 9354, IADB, GEFTF: \$2.2 million; Total Cost: \$28.0 million)

This project will support the successful implementation of public lighting energy efficiency projects by reducing technical barriers and information gaps, as well as real or perceived risks to these investments in Colombia. Street lighting energy usage in Colombia stands at approximately 3% of the country's electricity use, which costs about \$290 million a year, mostly paid for by municipalities. The majority of the 1.4 million public street lamps use High-Pressure Sodium-Vapor technology. To address this, FINDETER, a national development bank launched a special financing line to finance energy efficiency investments in street lighting. However, the credit line has not been effectively utilized and barriers to the market remain. The project will tackle these barriers by providing technical support in energy savings guarantees, insurance of energy savings, standardized contracts, and third-party validation and verification, as well as capacity building for FINDETER, local financial institutions, municipalities and energy efficiency services providers. The project will reduce energy costs and consumption for Colombian municipalities by increasing energy efficiency by 15-50%. Further, maintenance and recycling costs will be reduced as well. The estimated GHG emissions reduction from the replacement of inefficient public street lamps is 100,804 t CO₂ eq.

Tonga: Outer Island Renewable Energy Project (GEF ID: 9355, ADB, GEFTF: \$2.9 million; Total Cost: \$16.1 million)

This project will facilitate the development and deployment of renewable energy to reduce Tonga's dependence on imported fossil fuel for power generation and provide increased consumer access to renewable energy at a lower cost. The power sector of the country heavily relies on imported fossil fuels, particularly diesel. Petroleum dependency makes Tonga highly vulnerable to oil price changes and shocks, which in turn affects the affordability of food, goods, electricity, and transport. Changing diesel-based power generation to renewable energy sources will reduce diesel consumption for power generation, contribute to sustainable social and economic development, enhance national energy security, and mitigate climate change. This project will avoid 125,500 t CO₂ eq emissions in its life time.

Togo: Project of Hybridization of Diesel Engines of Multifunctional Platforms with Solar Systems (GEF ID: 9393, BOAD, GEFTF: \$3.0 million; Total Cost: \$19.8 million)

This project will increase access to electricity through the development and use of reliable and proven renewable energy technologies in the villages of Togo. This project will strengthen regulatory, policy and institutional framework for renewable energy and rural electrification; develop knowledge and build capacity for the public and the private sector; provide better services to the rural areas in particular; enable local market to finance renewable energy and energy efficiency projects; and deploy hybrid solar energy technology applications in 100 rural communities and villages. With the development of policy and regulatory frameworks, the project will create an environment that will be conducive to

private sector investments in renewable energy in rural areas beyond its implementation period. This project will also provide training courses for local professionals in operating and maintaining renewable energy technologies. Local authorities will be involved in project planning, implementing, and monitoring. Furthermore, social sustainability will be strengthened by means of systematic gender mainstreaming throughout the project cycle. This project will ultimately facilitate Togo in achieving the goals laid out in its Intended Nationally Determined Contributions presented to the UNFCCC. Estimated GHG emissions reductions are 1.2 Mt CO₂ eq.

Global: Leapfrogging Markets to High Efficiency Products (Appliances, including Lighting, and Electrical Equipment) (PROGRAM) (GEF ID: 9436, UNEP/DBSA/UNDP, GEFTF: \$21.8 million; Total Cost: \$116.0 million)

This program is a revision and expansion to program #9083, approved by Council in October 2015 with three participating countries: Costa Rica, Sudan, and Kazakhstan. This revision will add five additional child projects in the following countries: Myanmar, Indonesia, South Africa, Tunisia, and Chile. The program will support countries ready to transform national and regional markets to energy efficient products including LED street lighting, refrigerators, fans, room air conditioners, motors, and distribution transformers. Accelerating adoption of these energy efficient products is a key contributor to reducing GHG emissions in the participating countries will help catalyze a global transition to energy efficient products that has the potential to reduce global electricity consumption by 10%. Total expected GHG emissions reductions for the eight child projects in the program range from a minimum of 69 Mt CO₂ eq up to 150 Mt CO₂ eq.

Morocco: Programme for Cleantech Innovation and Green Jobs in Morocco Leapfrogging Markets to High Efficiency Products (GEF ID: 9485, UNIDO, GEFTF: \$1.0 million; Total Cost: \$3.9 million)

This project is part of the GEF UNIDO Global Cleantech Programme for SMEs which now includes South Africa, Armenia, Malaysia, India, Turkey, Pakistan, Thailand, and with this project Morocco. The global programme is fostering clean technology innovation for climate change mitigation through a process of mentoring, training, and support. The technologies pursued in the first phases will be energy efficiency, renewable energy, waste to energy, and water efficiency. As part of the GEF-UNIDO Cleantech Programme for SMEs, this project offers strong potential sustainability and scaling by identifying and providing early support for innovators which increases their ability to attract finance and achieve commercial scale. Although each innovator/entrepreneur will face significant risk of failure, there is strong potential that one or more will achieve success. The project is estimated to deliver global environmental benefits of 200-400 thousand t CO₂ eq through acceleration in adoption of energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies.

Morocco: Greening COP22 in Marrakesh, Morocco (GEF ID: 9486, UNIDO, GEFTF: \$2.0 million; Total Cost: \$5.6 million)

The project aims at demonstrating Morocco's commitment to combat climate change by reducing the carbon footprint of the COP 22, commencing low-carbon initiatives in the host city of Marrakesh and ensuring broad climate change awareness, among decision-makers and the general public, on activities under the Morocco-GEF partnership and other climate change initiatives led by the Government of Morocco. The project will have numerous benefits, showcasing low-carbon technologies in gardens, communities, and buildings, promoting various modes of low-carbon transport including BRT and city bike-hiring system, and providing global benefits through reduced emissions. The project will use lessons learned from the previous project in South Africa for COP17, and will increase awareness and visibility through information package for residents and green passport for COP22 participants. The project is estimated to deliver global environmental benefits of 1,939 t CO₂ eq through installment of solar water heaters.

2. Summaries of Climate Change Mitigation Multi-Focal Area Projects Approved in FY 2016

Serbia: Contribution of Sustainable Forest Management to a Low Emission and Resilient Development (GEF ID: 9089, FAO, GEFTF: \$3.8 million; Total Cost: \$33.7 million)

This project will promote multifunctional sustainable forest management to conserve biodiversity, enhance and conserve carbon stocks and secure forest ecosystem services in productive forest landscapes of Serbia. Due to the focus on timber production in its forest estate, the country is facing challenges of deforestation and degradation which result in habitat and biodiversity losses. To address these issues, the project will establish the enabling environment for multifunctional sustainable forest management and demonstrate its implementation in selected areas with a clear strategy for replication of the new approach to forest management. Direct global environmental benefits will be the restoration of 4,000 hectares of forests and the sequestration of 954,200 t CO₂ eq within the project's lifetime.

Uruguay: Climate-smart Livestock Production and Land Restoration in the Uruguayan Rangelands (GEF ID: 9153, FAO, GEFTF: \$2.4 million; Total Cost: \$14.4 million)

This project aims to promote climate-smart practices in the livestock sector of Uruguay to mitigate climate change and restore degraded lands. In Uruguay, vast areas of land are devoted to agriculture and livestock production systems, as

these are a primary source of economic output. However, current practices in livestock raising in small and medium-sized farms are based on extensive systems on natural grasslands, and are leading to poorly exploited and overgrazed pastures and higher GHG emissions per unit of meat produced. The project will introduce and disseminate Climate-Smart Livestock Management (CSLM) systems and practices that yield greater economic benefits while reducing land degradation and GHG emissions. While the project will first pilot transfer of technologies and practices with 60 small and medium farmers, it will directly feed into the recently launched National Program of Technology Transfer and Diffusion, which aims to upgrade management practices among agricultural producers, and develop a national CSLM policy framework. Estimated GHG emissions reductions of 1.1 Mt CO₂ eq through carbon sequestration and lower emissions intensity in meat production. It will also lead to the inclusion of 435,000 ha under sustainable land management.

Mexico: Sixth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Mexico (GEF ID: 9167, UNDP, GEFTF: \$5.0 million; Total Cost: \$13.0 million)

This project aims at enhancing the resilience of the ecosystems through the synergistic implementation of a set of community livelihood practices in four large ecosystems of Mexico's Southeast, which are part of the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor in Mexico. Community organizations will implement grant projects aligned with large ecosystem, micro-regional and landscape and seascape sustainable management plans to be reviewed and approved by the SGP National Steering Committee, with the technical and financial support of other large ecosystem stakeholders involving federal government entities, state and local government, as well as pivot organizations, producer associations, academia and other partners. These will be evaluated periodically and systematically as part of the broader collective process of adjusting management strategies to new information, knowledge, capacities and conditions. Community-driven grant projects will, in the vast majority of cases, focus on adoption or adaptation of production practices or systems that conserve biodiversity through sustainable use, maintain or enhance ecosystem services (e.g. pollination, soil fertility) and/or reduce loss of carbon through biomass burning, for example, by intensifying agricultural production through agroforestry systems, permaculture and other innovative agro ecological approaches.

Uzbekistan: Sustainable Management of Forests in Mountain and Valley Areas (GEF ID: 9190, FAO, GEFTF: \$3.7 million; Total Cost: \$16.7 million)

This project will introduce sustainable forest management (SFM) in key areas in the country, thereby sequestering carbon and improving the quality of forest resources for its productive functions in Uzbekistan. Approximately 9 million hectares (20% of the country's surface) of land are classified as forest land in Uzbekistan, of which about 3 million hectares are still covered with forests. Forest degradation has been ongoing in the country since at least a century due to expansion of agricultural land and overgrazing. The project is the first GEF project in the country that will specifically focus on the introduction of SFM to address those drivers. The project will establish an operational forest assessment and monitoring system at the national level; introduce multifunctional management practices over 121,750 hectares in 4 locations, and ensure the scaling up of SFM. Estimated carbon benefits of the project are in the range of 3.2 - 4.6 Mt CO₂ eq over a five year period.

Kazakhstan: Sixth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Kazakhstan (GEF ID: 9205, UNDP, GEFTF: \$3.0 million; Total Cost: \$6.0 million)

This project aims to build the social-ecological resilience of steppe and desert landscapes of Kazakhstan through its main component of 'resilient rural landscapes of steppe and desert ecosystems', where GEF's support will provide small grants to NGOs and community organizations for the development and implementation of landscape-level planning frameworks (landscape management plans) that focus on the economic potentials (rather than the constraints) of safeguarding and maintaining ecosystem services in target ecosystems. Using the knowledge and experience gained from global and national landscape level initiatives delivered by SGP – through its COMPACT and COMDEKS initiatives and individual Country Programme approaches, this project will pilot six or more distinct landscape planning and management processes in Kazakhstan's desert and steppe ecosystems and, building on experience and lessons learned from previous SGP operational phases in Kazakhstan, assist community organizations to carry out and coordinate projects in pursuit of outcomes they have identified in landscape plans and strategies.

Peru: Sustainable Industrial Zone Development in Peru (GEF ID: 9206, UNIDO, GEFTF: \$5.5 million; Total Cost: \$41.6 million)

This project aims to support sustainable industrial development in the country through sound chemicals management and climate change mitigation. It will increase adoption of low-carbon and clean technologies and improve chemicals management in the industrial zone of Callao. This will result in reduced air pollution, as well as reductions of unintentionally produced POPs by 28.4 grams per year of toxic equivalents and GHG emissions by 1.5 Mt CO₂ eq. The project will enhance the regulatory framework for sustainable industrial zone development and propose financial incentives for promoting the use of clean technologies and environmentally-friendly practices. It will also pilot improved energy systems for GHG mitigation, appropriate technologies and practices for chemicals and waste

reduction, and community enhancement, leveraging resources from technology and green credit funds to help mobilize clean technology investments by the local private sector. In addition, the project will build capacity in the government for effective sustainable industrial zone planning and management, and in company managers and operators for safe chemicals management and green industry development.

Regional: Sustainable Management of Peatland Ecosystems in Mekong Countries (GEF ID: 9232, IUCN, GEFTF: \$3.3 million; Total Cost: \$12.7 million)

This project will contribute to the sustainable management of 130,000 hectares of peatlands, and significantly reduce GHG emission (894,300 t CO₂ eq) from the targeted peatlands in Cambodia, Laos, and Myanmar. The project is one of the first projects to focus on peatland identification and management in the Northern ASEAN countries. Peatland ecosystems play an important role in the target countries by supporting significant globally important biodiversity, carbon storage, and generating socio-economic benefits for local communities. It is expected to resolve a significant information gap and actions that are required to address the drivers of peatland degradation by focusing activities on strengthening capacity and national planning for sustainable peatland management, expansion of protected peatland ecosystems, demonstration of sustainable peatland management in key priority sites, and enhance regional cooperation on targeted capacity development and knowledge products.

Cameroon: Integrated Sustainable Urban Development (SUDP) and Environmentally Sound Management of Municipal Solid Waste Project in Cameroon (GEF ID: 9234, AfDB, GEFTF: \$9.0 million; Total Cost: \$124.0 million)

This project seeks to address the root causes of environmental degradation in Cameroon's urban areas to decrease pollution and GHG emissions through integrated management practices. The project comprises a consistent integrated approach to low-emission and sustainable urban development, ranging from sustainable planning at the city-level in Douala and Yaounde, as a central aspect of sustainable urban development, to investments in waste management practices that would deal with chemicals as well as GHG emission reductions. These project components will be complemented through the establishment of the appropriate policy and legal frameworks that encourage sustainable chemical and waste management, including by focusing on long-term solutions to reduce waste production. This project is considered to be transformative as it seeks to develop and pilot strategies for long-term low-carbon city development for eventual replication in four other cities, serving as an innovative example of an integrated solution approach to environmental degradation. The project will result in global environmental benefits of an estimated 2.5 Mt CO₂ eq direct emission reductions, a 20 g-TEQ/year reduction in releases of dioxins and furans (UOPs) and 2.5 tons of mercury reduction.

Kenya: Sixth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Kenya (GEF ID: 9241, UNDP, GEFTF: \$4.0 million; Total Cost: \$8.8 million)

This project will be implemented in three key ecologically-sensitive areas, which were selected based on global environmental, socioeconomic and other strategic criteria: 1) World Heritage Site of the Kenya Lake System in the Great Rift Valley, 2) The Sacred MijiKenda Kaya Forests and 3) Marine ecosystem in southern Kenya to develop and implement adaptive land/seascape management strategies that build social, economic and ecological resilience built upon and maintained through the production of global environmental and local sustainable development benefits. To pursue achievement of the outcomes of these adaptive land/seascape management strategies, community organizations will implement grant projects reviewed and approved by the SGP National Steering Committee, supported by multi-stakeholder agreements involving local government, the private sector, NGOs, academia and other partners, and evaluated periodically and systematically as part of the broader collective process of adjusting management strategies to new information, knowledge, capacities and conditions.

India: Green-Ag: Transforming Indian Agriculture for Global Environmental Benefits and the Conservation of Critical Biodiversity and Forest Landscapes (GEF ID: 9243, FAO, GEFTF: \$36.9 million; Total Cost: \$531.0 million)

This project aims to catalyze transformative change for India's agriculture sector to support the achievement of national and global environmental benefits and conserve critical biodiversity and forest landscapes in the country. Unsustainable agricultural practices are a primary driver of reduced ecosystem services across rural India. Existing policies that determine the direction of agriculture practices at national, state, and district levels do not generally integrate conservation concerns. Building on the National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture, the GEF project is expected to deliver the following global environmental benefits: improve the conservation status in a total of 1.17 million ha within 5 protected areas as result of sustainable agriculture and SFM practices; 100,000 ha utilizing and conserving genetic diversity of at least 10 globally significant traditional and/or endemic plant and animal species or varieties; 400,000 ha of currently degraded productive landscapes under SLM; 150,000 ha of high conservation value forest lands under SFM; 16; and estimated GHG emissions reductions of 26.9 Mt CO₂ eq.

Bolivia: Sixth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Bolivia (GEF ID: 9248, UNDP, GEFTF: \$4.1 million; Total Cost: \$9.4 million)

This project will be implemented in five priority areas in three biodiversity rich eco-regions in Bolivia: Gran Chaco, Chiquitania and Pantanal. The program will focus in mosaic production/conservation landscapes under a mixed category regime: National Parks (NPs) and National Natural Areas with Integrated Management (NAIMs). Within these areas there is socio-economic and climatic vulnerability, especially for indigenous communities, as they practice mainly subsistence agriculture, depend directly on natural resources and have little or no support to develop alternative livelihoods. The project aims at enhancing the resilience of these landscapes through the synergistic implementation of a set of community livelihood practices in key landscapes that help maintain ecosystem services, conserve biodiversity, mitigate climate change and reduce land degradation, especially from overuse of pastures for extensive livestock raising and uncontrolled burning. This project aims at enhancing and extending the achievements of the SGP GEF 5 strategy, in line with national priorities, policies and agendas. During this new phase, the project aims to achieve further articulation of communities with their landscapes, strengthen governance schemes, and provide an active role for organizations to participate in PA/NAIM management in which they may be catalysts and protagonists of their livelihood improvement and increasing resilience.

Global: TRI The Restoration Initiative - Fostering Innovation and Integration in Support of the Bonn Challenge (GEF ID: 9264, IUCN/FAO/UNEP, GEFTF: \$59.0 million; Total Cost: \$260.5 million)

This project has been developed to make a significant global contribution to restoring ecosystem functioning and improving livelihoods through the restoration of priority degraded and deforested landscapes, in support of the Bonn Challenge, and in response to the expressed needs of countries. This program brings together Cameroon, CAR, China, DRC, Guinea Bissau, Kenya, Myanmar, Pakistan Sao Tome & Principe and Tanzania into a community of practice where countries are able to build off the joint experience of on-going and future forest and landscape restoration efforts. The program employs a landscape- and systems-level approach to managing the dynamic and often complex interactions between people, natural resources, and the different land uses that comprise a landscape. It makes use of collaborative approaches to harmonize the many land-use decisions of stakeholders with the aims of restoring both ecological integrity and economic productivity as well as enhancing the socio-economic development of local communities. Through the GEF programmatic approach, the TRI will create synergies, provide a wider array of tools and resources to national projects, and leverage key partnerships to yield cost savings and realize greater impact than possible under a fragmented, project-by-project approach. The program is expected to result in 46 million ha of landscapes under improved management, 1.1 million ha of sustainable production practices and will result in the mitigation of 190 Mt CO₂ eq GHG emissions and mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into the management of these landscapes. The program brings together a diverse range of countries that face forest and landscape restoration challenges. The development of a community of practice around active restoration efforts is a major step forward for the restoration community. If successful, the program is easily replicable particularly within existing country partners as well as with a wider group of countries.

Myanmar: Rural Productivity and Ecosystems Services Enhanced in Central Dry Zone Forest Reserves (GEF ID: 9267, ADB, GEFTF: \$5.2 million; Total Cost: \$51.5 million)

This project will mainstream integrated natural resources and ecosystem management in Myanmar's Central Dry Zone (CDZ) forest reserves to attain multiple environmental benefits and enhance rural productivity. This integrated and driver-focused project is innovative in the way it has been packaged with the ADB baseline projects, which focus on irrigated agriculture; together, these seek to have biophysical, social and economic impact that will yield multiple environmental benefits as well as improve food security in the CDZ. In addition to investments to rehabilitate degraded areas through sustainable forest and land management practices, the project will support efforts to mainstream biodiversity priorities into forest management. Estimated GHG emissions reductions through avoided deforestation are 5.02 Mt CO₂ eq. In addition, the project will improve management of landscapes (including several Key Biodiversity Areas) covering 300,000 hectares, and bring 60,600 hectares under sustainable land management.

Malaysia: Sustainable Management of Peatland Ecosystems in Malaysia (SMPEM) (GEF ID: 9270, IFAD, GEFTF: \$10.5 million; Total Cost: \$58.4 million)

This project will strengthen national policy and institutional capacity to implement peatland related strategies and plans, and enhance integrated sustainable peatland management in targeted landscapes. Management of fire and haze from peatlands is a national and regional priority, as it is causing serious economic, environment, and health issues. The project will reduce fire, enhance water management, rehabilitate and avoid forest conversion through a multi-sectoral partnership, including the private sector. The project is expected to protect, rehabilitate and sustainably manage over 1.5 million ha of targeted peatlands, which will mitigate approximately 3 Mt CO₂ eq. Peatlands in Malaysia significantly contribute to the global carbon store, and also plays a critical role for socio-economic wellbeing of its people, particularly with its timber/non-timber forest products, water supply, flood control, and other values. One of the key innovative aspects of the project is the multi-stakeholder engagement in addressing sustainable peatland management. The engagement of private sector, civil society, and local communities working in partnership with government agencies is an innovative component to the project compared to the conventional sectoral approaches.

Regional: Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program (GEF ID: 9272, World Bank, GEFTF: \$123.9 million; Total Cost: \$806.9 million)

South America is home to several ecologically-sensitive biomes, most notably the Amazon, where balancing economic development with conservation remains an on-going challenge. Land conversion and deforestation in the Amazon release up to 0.5 billion metric tons of carbon per year, not including emissions from forest fires, thus rendering the Amazon an important factor in regulating global climate. In order to have a significant impact in reducing deforestation and promote efficient land use in the Amazon region, the World Bank Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program addresses a complex set of drivers of deforestation and barriers for sustainable land use that Brazil, Colombia, and Peru currently face and that the program will help them address through national and regional level action along four main lines of investment. The Global Environmental Benefits that will be delivered with this program include: 73,117,000 hectares of improved management of landscapes and seascapes; 52,700 hectares under sustainable land management; and 300 Mt CO₂ eq mitigated. This program will deliver significant benefits along 3 distinct focal areas including BD, LD, and CC. This program will also help support a more sustainable and resilient environment for local communities to thrive and have stable livelihoods. Finally, the Program will include very important, strategic, and collaborative regional actions that will provide opportunities for capacity-building, learning, joint monitoring and the application of best practices to sustainable land management and conservation.

Afghanistan: Community-based sustainable land and forest management in Afghanistan (GEF ID: 9285, FAO, GEFTF: \$11.8 million; Total Cost: \$66.0 million)

This project will promote sustainable management of natural resources including biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation through a community-based approach to sustainable land and forest management. The project will support sustainable land and forest management in over 230,000 hectares, which will result in securing conservation benefits and ecosystem services in important landscapes in the country. This will include 10,000 hectares of High Conservation Value Forests (including key habitat of threatened species, such as snow leopard), 200,000 hectares of climate resilient SLM practices, and over 2.3 Mt CO₂ eq carbon benefits. To date, there have been few attempts at establishing an integrated approach to land-use management incorporating SLM, SFM, biodiversity conservation and carbon sequestration at the landscape scale in Afghanistan. There has also been limited vertical integration and linking of planning processes from the national to community levels. By building the capacity of government institutions and communities for planning and decision-making on SLM/SFM for providing long-term benefits, the project will promote such practices beyond the scale of the project itself.

Suriname: Improving Environmental Management in the Mining Sector of Suriname, with Emphasis on Gold Mining (GEF ID: 9288, UNDP, GEFTF: \$8.4 million; Total Cost: \$42.0 million)

This project aims to strengthen the enabling environment for the management of mining and promote uptake of sustainable mining technologies to reduce negative impacts on biodiversity and forests, mitigate climate change, and enhance local livelihoods. The project will help strengthen the policy and planning framework that provides oversight of gold mining activities by working at the national level with relevant institutions and other stakeholders as well as at the field level to promote a shift toward more sustainable small and medium-scale mining practices. Economic valuation studies to increase the awareness of decision-makers of the costs of failing to address this issue will be carried out and represent another innovative element of the project. The project will support substantial institutional strengthening and establishment of the necessary structures to permit more coordinated future actions, including through an Office of Environmental Planning and Information Management. Support for the development of mining guidelines for small and medium-scale miners, for zoning work, and for the drafting of a Sustainable Mining Strategy will help create the policy framework needed for long-term impact. The promotion of mining methods that reduce environmental impact while at the same time increasing gold recovery rates will enhance financial sustainability. In addition, the REDD+ process in which Suriname is engaged complements this project through the implementation of the necessary preparations for the country to benefit in the future from financial mechanisms to avoid deforestation and reduce degradation.

Madagascar: Sustainable Agriculture Landscape Project (GEF ID: 9330, World Bank, GEFTF: \$15.2 million; Total Cost: \$115.2 million)

This project will support efforts to improve the agricultural outputs and improve the conservation of forests and other natural resources in selected watersheds in the country. Specifically, the project will support government efforts to adopt a landscape approach for the promotion of sustainable agriculture nationwide including policy reform and formulation, coordination with key line ministries and other strategies and programs. In addition, the project seeks to facilitate and finance preparation, implementation, monitoring, and scaling-up of on-the-ground investments to improve agricultural performance and effective natural resources management at the landscape level. This project has great potential for replication, as the structure of the investments in upper watersheds (with important forests and biodiversity assets) and lower watersheds (with agricultural fields fed by rivers coming from the target basins) are numerous. This

potential for replication is important as agriculture involves directly or indirectly 80 percent of the population, provides the bulk of the diet in rural and urban areas, and employs the largest share of the labor force.

Pakistan: Sixth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Program in Pakistan (GEF ID: 9331, UNDP, GEFTF: \$3.0 million; Total Cost: \$6.0 million)

This project will provide small grants to NGOs and community organizations in the Indus Delta to develop integrated land use management plans and implement community projects in pursuit of strategic landscape level outcomes related to resource management for biodiversity conservation, climate change mitigation and adaptation, and integrated water resources management. Funding will also be available for initiatives to build the organizational capacities of specific community groups as well as landscape level organizations to plan and manage complex initiatives and test, evaluate and disseminate community level innovations. Resources will be made available through the SGP strategic grant modality to scale up proven land and resource use systems or practices based on knowledge gained from analysis of community innovations from past experience during previous phases of the SGP Pakistan Country Program.

Global: The Global Environmental Commons. Solutions for a Crowded Planet (GEF ID: 9391, IUCN, GEFTF: \$2.2 million; Total Cost: \$4.5 million)

The objective of this project is to raise awareness and strengthen the narrative of the global commons; create a coalition of allies on safeguarding the global commons by presenting a framework for safeguarding the global commons and propose actionable solutions; and engage with a broader group with critical influence to set in motion a movement to address the Global Commons as a critical ingredient for a sustainable and prosperous future for all. It will combine a science-based analysis and approach with an innovative policy and world leader's dialogue to (i) identify the priority issues facing the Global Commons and propose actionable solutions for a crowded planet; (ii) bring together intellectual and scientific leaders with 'dot connectors' who can translate and amplify the message to non-expert audiences; (iii) leverage commitment and finance for the implementation of solutions by catalyzing a critical debate among leaders from within and outside the conservation community; and (iv) release a Call to Action for Planetary Stewardship at a World Conference on the Global Environmental Commons.

St. Lucia: Integrated Ecosystem Management on the South East Coast of St Lucia (GEF ID: 9406, UNEP, GEFTF: \$5.0 million; Total Cost: \$30.8 million)

This project will enable sustainable economic development of the South East Coast by maintaining healthy ecosystems, sustainable livelihoods, and securing global environmental benefits. This project seeks to implement an integrated sustainable development strategy in a poorer region of St Lucia that has received little attention from donors. As a result of changes in EU trade policies, this area is undergoing a transition from banana agriculture to other types of agriculture and tourism. This project will build on an existing grant to support St Lucia's move away from banana agriculture by including resources for conservation, targeted reforestation, land use planning, and renewable energy in the place of charcoal. Conservation efforts will be focused on protecting Key Biodiversity Areas, improving the sustainability of practices around those areas and developing financial mechanisms for long term conservation finance. Project components include: increased government, civil society, and private sector capacity for sustainable development and ecosystem management; national government, municipal governments and communities increasingly restore and rehabilitate productive landscapes; and targeted communities adopt sustainable economic pathways. This project will improve the management for biodiversity of over 4,000 ha, bring 7,500 ha under sustainable land management, and sequester 1.4 Mt CO₂ eq.

Chad: Restoring Ecological Corridors in Western Chad for Multiple Land and Forests Benefits - RECONNECT (GEF ID: 9417, IUCN, GEFTF: \$6.0 million; Total Cost: \$25.0 million)

This project targets multiple benefits provided by lands and forests, notably the increase of carbon sequestration through 100,000 ha of land under SLM, livelihoods, and food security. Land use practices are actually the main sources of GHG in Chad. The project aims to restore landscape and ecological connectivity to guarantee the ecological functioning of the forest massifs in the Mayo-Kebbi West region, focusing on two main causes of GHG emission, namely agriculture and forest loss. The project will help to reinforce local governance mechanisms notably by reinforcing the capacities of multi-stakeholder platforms, including sustainable forest management in local development plans, and promoting SLM and SFM/agroforestry techniques. The project also includes knowledge management and sharing for dissemination of best practices and replication. The project will piggyback on conservation projects supported by GIZ and JICA.

3. Summaries of Enabling Activity Projects Approved in FY 2016⁶⁴

Sri Lanka: Preparation of Sri Lanka's Third National Communication (TNC) to the UNFCCC (GEF ID: 9169, UNDP, GEFTF: \$0.5 million; Total Cost: \$0.7 million)

The objective of this project is to assist Sri Lanka to prepare and submit its third national communication (TNC) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The project will assist Sri Lanka to mainstream climate change consideration into key sectors such as agriculture, forestry, transport, industry, energy and waste management by strengthening coordination and technical capacity within the line agencies. GHG emission (GHG) inventories will be produced in the sectors including land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF), energy, industry, transport, industrial process and waste sectors for the years 2010. The project will also improve activity data and emission factors, and develop these data archiving.

Ghana: Enabling preparation of Ghana's Fourth National Communication (NC4) and Second Biennial Update Report (BUR2) to UNFCCC (GEF ID: 9171, UNEP, GEFTF: \$0.9 million; Total Cost: \$1.0 million)

The objective of this project is to prepare and submit Ghana's Fourth National Communication (NC4) and Second Biennial Update Report (BUR2) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and in doing so enhance Ghana's capacity to meet its reporting obligations under the UNFCCC on continuous basis. The project will have the following outcomes: i. The national development priorities, circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the national communications, national inventories and biennial update report will be analyzed and updated; ii. The National GHG Inventory System will be strengthened and there will be national inventory estimates for 1990-2014 for BUR2 and 1990-2016 for NC4; iii. There will be an assessment of GHG mitigation options and scenarios within the context of low emission development trajectory. There will be the identification of improved and mitigation actions and their effects, including associated methodologies and assumptions and the description of the progress of implementation in accordance with reporting guidelines; iv. An update on information on vulnerability to climate change and adaptation actions taken; v. The development of a framework for the continuous assessment and reporting of constraints, gaps and related financial, technical and capacity needs and support needed and received; vi. The establishment of domestic MRV arrangements for GHG, mitigation actions and; vii. The provision of information on non-climate related impacts, opportunities and benefits on sustainable development objectives.

Peru: Peru's Second Biennial Update Report (SBUR) (GEF ID: 9304, UNDP, GEFTF: \$0.4 million; Total Cost: \$0.4 million)

The objective of the project is to assist Peru in the preparation and submission of its Second Biennial Update Report (BUR2) for the fulfillment of the obligations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The main activities of the project will include: 1. updating information on Peru's national circumstances regarding climate change issues; 2. strengthening the institutional arrangements for the development of national inventories; 3. preparing the National Inventory on emissions by sources and removal by sinks of GHG for the year 2014; 4. describing and analyzing the progress on the implementation of specific mitigation actions; 5. updating information on constraints and gaps, and related financial, technical and capacity needs, including information on domestic measurement, reporting and verification; 6. reporting on other relevant information; 7. providing information on the domestic measurement, reporting & verification system; and 8. the preparation and submission of the BUR2, including publication and dissemination activities.

Mauritania: Enabling preparation of Mauritania's Fourth National Communication (NC4) to the UNFCCC (GEF ID: 9327, UNEP, GEFTF: \$0.5 million; Total Cost: \$0.6 million)

The objective of this project is to prepare and submit Mauritania's 4th National Communication (NC4) to United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and in doing so enhance Mauritania's capacity to meet its reporting obligations under the UNFCCC. The outcomes of the project will include the following: i. Updated information on national circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the national communications (NCs) on a continuous basis; ii. The National GHG Inventory System strengthened and described including National inventory estimates for 1990-2016; iii. GHG mitigation assessment options and scenarios within the context of low emission development trajectory; iv. The provision of information on vulnerability to climate change and adaptation actions; v. A framework for the continuous assessment and reporting of constraints, gaps and related financial, technical and capacity needs and support needed and received established; and vi. Information on non-climate related impacts, opportunities and benefits on sustainable development.

⁶⁴ Information on inventory years of the EAs will be included in an addendum to this report.

Tajikistan: First Biennial Update Report and Fourth National Communication under the UNFCCC (GEF ID: 9333, UNEP, GEFTF: \$0.9 million; Total Cost: \$1.0 million)

The objective of this project is to support the government of Tajikistan to prepare its Fourth National Communication and First Biennial Report under the UNFCCC. The implementation of this project will allow Tajikistan to complete GHG inventories for the period 2010-2013, and up to 2014 for the Fourth National Communication. The project will also access sectors and interventions that contribute to GHG emission reductions at the national level with the use of best practices and latest INDCs. The project will also enhance the capacity and efficiency for the continuous preparation of national communications and biennial update reports.

Mali: MALI First Biennial Update Report (GEF ID: 9336, UNDP, GEFTF: \$0.4 million; Total Cost: \$0.5 million)

The immediate objective of the project is to assist Mali in the preparation and submission of its First Biennial Update Report to the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC. The long term objective of the project is to reinforce capacity of Mali in the implementation of its National policy of climate change also developing its capacity to integrate climate change into national and sectorial development goals. The project expected outcomes are: i. Updated national circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the biennial report and the national communications; ii. National GHG Inventory with 2015 as the baseline year, using 2006 IPCC methodologies; iii. Mali's National Mitigation framework described including emission scenarios, mitigation scenarios, NAMAs and other mitigation actions; iv. An assessment of the constraints, gaps and related technology, financial and capacity needs; v. Monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) of mitigation actions; vi. Local capacity building for the preparation of GHG inventories, mitigation and MRV; vii. The publication and submission of the First Biennial Update Report.

Lebanon: Second Biennial Update Report (GEF ID: 9378, UNDP, GEFTF: \$0.4 million; Total Cost: \$0.4 million)

The objective of the proposed project is to assist the Government of Lebanon to perform the activities necessary to prepare the Second Biennial Update Report (BUR2), and fulfill its obligations to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The project outcomes are: i. Revised and updated national circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the national communications and the biennial update reports; ii. National GHG inventory and report for the year 2013; iii. A description of mitigation actions and the extent of GHG reduction achieved, including associated methodologies and assumptions; iv. Information on domestic MRV system and progress of implementation of any institutional arrangements and framework for domestic MRV; and v. A description on constraints, gaps and related needs to meet the objectives of the Convention, and the level of support received for the preparation and submission of the BUR2.

Macedonia: Second Biennial Update Report on Climate Change (GEF ID: 9394, UNDP, GEFTF: \$0.4 million; Total Cost: \$0.5 million)

The immediate objective of the project is to assist the country in the preparation and submission of its Second Biennial Update Report to the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC. The long term objective of the project is to assist the country in deepening the mainstreaming and integration of climate change into national and sectorial development policies by ensuring continuity to the institutional and technical capacity strengthening process, partly initiated and sustained by the National Communications. The project expected outcomes are: i. Revision and update of the national circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the biennial update reports, especially in terms of implementation of the recommendation from the FBUR; ii. Development of new inventories for 2013-2014 in 2006 software and improving the quality of the whole series 1990-2014; iii. Revision/validation of the baseline and mitigation scenarios developed under the FBUR, along with detailed assessment of co-benefits of the mitigation scenarios and impact analyses of different policy instruments for GHG emission reduction; iv. Assessment of the technology, financial and capacity needs for mitigation and connecting recommendations with government priorities; v. Support to the process of establishment of the domestic Measurement, Reporting and Verification arrangements; vi. Publication and submission of the Second Biennial Update Report according to the guidelines.

Uruguay: Second Biennial Update Report on Climate Change (GEF ID: 9398, UNDP, GEFTF: \$0.4 million; Total Cost: \$0.5 million)

The objective of this project is to support the government of Uruguay to prepare its Second Biennial Report under the UNFCCC. The goal of the project is to assist Uruguay in deepening the mainstreaming and integration of climate change into national and sectorial development goals by giving continuity to the institutional and technical capacity strengthening process, partly initiated and sustained by the National Communications and the first Biennial Update Report. The immediate objective of the project is to assist Uruguay in the preparation and submission of its second Biennial Update Report.

Moldova: Preparation of the Republic of Moldova's Second Biennial Update Report to UNFCCC (GEF ID: 9414, UNEP, GEFTF: \$0.4 million; Total Cost: \$0.4 million)

The objective of the project is to prepare and submit the Republic of Moldova's second Biennial Update Report (BUR2) to United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and in doing so enhance the country's

capacity to meet its reporting obligations under the UNFCCC on continuous basis. The project outcomes are as follows: 1. national development priorities, socio-economic circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the national communications and biennial update reports on a continuous basis described, and updated; 2. the national system for preparation of GHG emission inventories (including national inventory data for 1990-2013 under the BUR1 updated and for the years 2014-2015 developed) comprehensively strengthened and described; the national capacities for inventory planning preparation and management strengthened and improved; 3. the national capacities for developing and considering mitigation scenarios within the context of low emission development pathway improved and mitigation actions and their effects, including associated methodologies and assumptions and progress of implementation described in accordance with reporting guidelines; 4. framework for the continuous assessment and reporting of constraints, gaps and related financial, technical and capacity needs and support needed and received established; 5. domestic MRV arrangements for mitigation actions and its effects defined and described; and 6. information on non-climate related impacts, opportunities and benefits on sustainable development objectives provided. Project is effectively monitored and implemented through monitoring, reporting and preparation of financial audits.

Namibia: Namibia's Fourth National Communication to the UNFCCC (GEF ID: 9418, UNDP, GEFTF: \$0.5 million; Total Cost: \$0.6 million)

The objective of the project is to enable Namibia to coordinate the preparation process and submit Namibia's Fourth National Communication (NC4) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The project will generate the following outcomes: i. An updated GHG inventory; ii. An assessment of the vulnerability of key sectors with the identification of potential adaptation options; iii. An analysis of mitigation options and iv. Updated information on national circumstances; constraints and gaps, related financial, technical and capacity needs and other information considered relevant to the achievement of the objective of the convention.

Global: Umbrella Programme for Preparation of National Communications and Biennial Update Reports to the UNFCCC (GEF ID: 9442, UNEP, GEFTF: \$11.5 million; Total Cost: \$12.5 million)

The objective of this project is to support 18 governments to prepare and submit National Communications (NCs) and Biennial Reports (BURs) under the UNFCCC. The goal of the project is to continue supporting developing countries in preparing NCs and BURs in a coordinated manner, using the umbrella program approach to streamline project approval and funds disbursement. Considering that countries are in different phases of NC and BUR preparation, the GEF funding will support SNC, TNC or FNC and/or BUR1 or BUR2 preparation. Six countries are requesting support for NC preparation; six countries are requesting support for BUR preparation; and six countries are requesting to combine NC and BUR preparation. It will support assessments of national GHG inventories, GHG mitigation, and vulnerability and adaptation to climate impacts. Further, 11 of the 18 countries the program is supporting are LDCs and SIDs, which will receive enhanced administrative and technical support.

Montenegro: Development of Montenegro's Third National Communication to the UNFCCC (GEF ID: 9447, UNDP, GEFTF: \$0.5 million; Total Cost: \$0.6 million)

The objective of this project is to assist Montenegro in the preparation of its Third National Communication (TNC) for the implementation of the obligations under the UNFCCC. The project outputs will include the following: (i) Upgrading and improving the national GHG inventory system, and the production of a GHG inventory; (ii) An analysis of options to adapt to the impacts of climate change with special attention to adequate adaptation to climate change for public health, water management and agriculture; (iii) Awareness raising activities on climate change that interact with targeted audiences of various age groups including students, teachers, governmental officials, private sector, non-government organizations, civil society and general public; and (iv) Mainstreaming gender perspectives through collecting and analyzing gender disaggregated data in relation to climate change.

Global: Technology Needs Assessments-Phase III (GEF ID: 9452, UNEP, GEFTF: \$5.9 million; Total Cost: \$6.7 million)

The project objective is to provide targeted financial and technical support to assist 20 developing countries carry out improved Technology Needs Assessments (TNA) within the framework of Article 4.5 of the UNFCCC. Assisted countries will also develop national Technology Action Plans (TAPs) for prioritized technologies that reduce GHG emissions, support adaptation to climate change, and are consistent with national sustainable development objectives. This project will also support countries to implement their INDCs. With this project, the GEF will respond to the UNFCCC COP and SB guidance from 2012 (13/CP.18) and 2015 (SBI42 and SBI43) inviting the GEF to continue to support to TNAs in more countries. This project is part of the Longer-term Strategic Program on Technology Transfer and responds to COP and SBI guidance to the GEF to continue to support TNAs and to expand the number of countries covered with such support.

Armenia: Development of Armenia's Fourth National Communication to the UNFCCC and Second Biennial Report (GEF ID: 9474, UNDP, GEFTF: \$0.9 million; Total Cost: \$1.5 million)

The objective of the project is to assist Armenia in the preparation of its Fourth National Communication (FNC) and Second Biennial Report. The project goals and objectives will be achieved through below identified activities: (i) The improvement of the quality of GHG inventory by filling out the gaps of the activity data, developing country-specific emissions factors and applying higher tier approaches, considering new sub-categories and reducing the uncertainties encountered in the previous inventories; (ii) Building national capacities allowing the country to apply 2006 IPCC Guidelines and 2006 IPCC Software for developing National GHG Inventory; Assist in establishment of National Inventory Systems with defined institutional arrangements; (iii) The mainstreaming of mitigation considerations in course of updating/developing strategic programs; (iv) Analyzing the impact of the current and planned mitigation policies/actions for planning more ambitious mitigation targets; (v) The collection and analysis of data on climate change trends in the country, including climate change related risks and coping mechanisms; and (vi) The strengthening of the policy framework ensuring adequate adaptation to climate change in the traditionally vulnerable sectors in the country (agriculture, water, natural ecosystems, health, settlements and infrastructures, energy and tourism) with in-depth regional focus, applying new socio-economic, climate and crop models.

Morocco: Second Biennial Updated Report and Fourth National Communication under the UNFCCC (GEF ID: 9482, UNDP, GEFTF: \$0.9 million; Total Cost: \$1.0 million)

The goal of this project is to assist Morocco in mainstreaming climate change considerations into national and sectorial development strategies by giving continuity to the institutional and technical capacity strengthening process sustained by the national communications. The main objective of this project is to assist Morocco to develop the Fourth National Communications (FNC) and Second Biennial Update Report (SBUR) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The project will provide: 1) Information on national circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the national communications and biennial update Reports on a continuous basis; 2) A national inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removal by sinks of all GHG; 3) Information on mitigation actions and their effects, including associated methodologies and assumptions; 4) Information on the vulnerability to the adverse effects of climate change (vulnerability assessment for agriculture, forestry, coastal areas, fisheries, water, health, transport, and tourism conducted with regional/local focus where applicable), and on adaptation measures being taken to meet their specific needs and concerns arising from these adverse effects; 5) An update on the constraints and gaps, and related financial, technical and capacity needs, including a description of support needed and received and other information; and 6) Information on domestic measurement reporting and verification.

Annex 6: Summaries of Projects Approved under the LDCF and the SCCF

Annex 6 summarizes projects on CCA approved under the LDCF and the SCCF during the reporting period (July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016). GEF funding includes PPGs and agency fees. The total cost is the sum of GEF funding and co-financing.

1. Summaries of Climate Change LDCF Stand-Alone Projects Approved in FY 2016

Senegal: Promoting innovative finance and community based adaptation in communes surrounding community natural reserves (GEF ID: 5867; UNDP, LDCF: \$6.1 million; Total Cost: \$23 million)

In Senegal, droughts are the result of climate variability that more recently has manifested by a late onset of the rainy season, irregular spatial distribution of rains, and an early end to the rainy season. The LDCF funded initiative will assist Senegal to pursue a transformational pathway towards resilience with, in the long term, local institutions able to provide adaptation services to vulnerable communities. The project aims to promote long term planning on climate change and facilitate budgeting and establishment of innovative financing mechanisms to support climate change governance at communes' levels. More specifically, the project will review local development plans to (i) integrate climate adaptation priorities and resilience, (ii) set up innovative and sustainable financial mechanisms, (iii) improve the capacity of local credit and saving mutuals to finance adaptation projects, as well as the performance of local leaders to manage adaptation finances.

Sierra Leone: Adapting to climate change induced coastal risk (GEF ID: 5902, UNDP, LDCF: \$11.1 million; Total Cost: \$41.1 million)

Climate change is expected to increase the frequency and intensity of extreme rainfall events and accelerate the recession of sandy shores across Sierra Leone. The project aims to strengthen the ability of coastal communities to systematically manage climate change risks and impacts on livelihoods and physical assets. The project is structured around three principal components that seek to (i) strengthen the availability of and access to high-quality climate risk information for development decision-making; (ii) enhance policy-making, planning, budgeting and infrastructure designs in coastal zones to incorporate climate risks and appropriate adaptation technologies and approaches; (iii) and pilot adaptation investments in high-risk areas to reduce socio-economic losses due to the adverse effects of climate change.

Benin: Strengthening the resilience of rural livelihoods and sub-national government system to climate risks and variability (GEF ID: 5904, UNDP, LDCF: \$5 million; Total Cost: \$61.5 million)

Although the agriculture sector accounts for 30 per cent of GDP, and 70 per cent of the total population are dependent on the sector for their livelihood, only 13 per cent of the cultivated area is irrigated, and 80 per cent of agricultural production takes place during the wet season. Climate change therefore represents a significant constraint to growth and human development. The LDCF financed project targets rural livelihood resilience through (i) climate sensitive planning, budgeting and execution support to medium-term National Adaptation Plan processes at the national and sub-national level; (ii) improving gender sensitive resilient livelihoods for the most vulnerable against erratic rainfalls, floods and droughts; and (iii) improvement of productive agricultural infrastructure and human skills for sustainable resilient agriculture.

Comoros: Strengthening Comoros resilience against climate change and variability related disaster (GEF ID: 6912, UNDP, LDCF: \$10 million; Total Cost: \$47.7 million)

Comoros is highly vulnerable to natural disasters, in particular, floods, cyclones, volcanic eruptions, earthquakes and tsunamis. The frequency and intensity of disasters are expected to increase in the future, and will impact livelihood and worsen the already weak socio-economic base of communities. This LDCF project aims at strengthening the capacity to control and manage current and long-term climate drivers of disaster risks through the following three outcomes: (i) Systemic and institutional capacity for coordinated management of current and projected climate drivers of disaster risks and vulnerability are strengthened at the local, regional and national levels; (ii) Knowledge and understanding of actual and medium to long-term climate-related disaster risks and vulnerability for Comoros are improved; and (iii) The resilience of vulnerable communities' livelihoods and assets against disaster risks induced by climate change is sustainably enhanced.

Afghanistan: Adapting Afghan communities to climate-induced disaster risks (GEF ID: 6914; UNDP, LDCF: \$6.4 million; Total Cost: \$61.1 million)

This LDCF financed initiative will build resilience to climate change in the post-conflict, fragile communities of Afghanistan through several measures, including: (i) scoping adaptation objectives and identifying budgetary needs for

adaptation action; (ii) supporting revision of provincial and district development plans to integrate adaptation and gender considerations; (iii) supporting on-the-ground adaptation investments such as early warning systems, rain gauges, communication channels and micro-enterprise development focused on women and youth. The project also aims to install 100 traditional small-scale irrigation systems and apply a 'training of trainers' approach to preparedness and emergency planning.

Ethiopia: CCA growth: Implementing climate resilient and green economy plans in highland areas (GEF ID: 6967, UNDP, LDCF: \$7 million; Total Cost: \$17.5 million)

Expected changes in climate and its impact on livelihoods are severe in Ethiopia's highlands. Climate change risks are most heavily born by subsistence farmers and in rainfed agriculture. This LDCF project will enhance resilience of landless households whose income derives from on-farm wage labor and women-headed households in the subsistence or rainfed agriculture sector. The project's three main components include: (i) enhancing capacities for climate-resilient planning among communities and local and central government; (ii) introducing anticipatory climate risk management to smallholder farmers, with a focus on women and youth; and (iii) generating adapted and flexible income and employment opportunities for poor people.

Regional (Bangladesh, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Nepal, Timor Leste): Building resilience of health systems in Asian LDCs to climate change (GEF ID: 6984, UNDP, LDCF: \$10.4 million; Total Cost: \$45.1 million)

The LDCF financed initiative will support a regional project in Asia to help 6 countries address priority needs and prepare to address medium and long-term needs regarding adaptation to climate change in the health sector. The project will be implemented jointly by WHO and UNDP. Expected outcomes include: (i) strengthened institutional capacity for health/adaptation planning; (ii) effective decision-making for health interventions (strengthened surveillance and early warning systems); (iii) enhanced climate resilience in health service delivery (e.g., 'climate-proofing' vulnerable infrastructure); (iv) enhanced regional cooperation and knowledge exchange; and (v) effective integration of H-NAP in ongoing NAP processes.

Chad: National Adaptation Plan (GEF ID: 6968, UNDP, LDCF: \$6.5 million; Total Cost: \$24.5 million)

Chad is among the most vulnerable countries to the adverse effects of current and expected climate change. Considerable uncertainty notwithstanding, Chad is expected to experience a hotter climate with a likely increase in the frequency and intensity of extreme rainfall events. The LDCF financed project aims at strengthening the capacities of ministries of planning, finance and environment in Chad to integrate medium- and long-term climate change risks and adaptation options into existing planning and budgeting processes. The project is structured around two principal components, seeking to (i) enhance the collection, analysis, dissemination and application of socio-economic and climate information to guide policy-making and planning across all climate-sensitive sectors; and (ii) develop the requisite institutional and technical capacity to enable authorities at the national and sub-national levels to integrate climate change adaptation into their planning and budgeting processes and frameworks in a continuous and iterative manner.

2. Summaries of Multi-Trust Fund Projects Approved in FY 2016

Bhutan: Enhancing sustainability and resilience of forest landscape and community livelihoods (GEF ID: 9199, UNDP, LDCF: \$11.7 million; GEFTF: \$3.9 million; Total Cost: \$57.3 million)

Bhutan's rich biodiversity is under threat from habitat loss and fragmentation, poaching, overharvesting of natural resources, and human-wildlife conflict. Climate change is a complicating factor in that it affects species resilience and migration patterns, intensifies anthropogenic drivers of environmental degradation, and directly impacts on agriculture and community livelihoods. With 30 percent of agricultural land located on hillslopes, adaptation measures are needed to counter erosion from heavy rainfall as well as cope with higher temperatures and shifting rainfall distribution patterns. The multi-trust fund project aims to address multiple, inter-related drivers of environmental degradation and local vulnerability, and seeks to enhance the resilience of community livelihoods, improve agricultural sustainability, and strengthen biological corridors through investments in forest and biodiversity management. The project is expected to yield livelihood resilience benefits for at least 155,000 people, improve the management of 350,000 ha of landscape that is significant for biodiversity, bring 100,000 ha under sustainable land management, and result in 3.1 Mt CO₂ eq in carbon benefits.

3. Summaries of SCCF Stand-alone Projects Approved in FY 2016

Kazakhstan: Southeast Europe and Central Asia Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility (GEF ID: 6915, UNDP, SCCF: \$5.5 million; Total Cost: \$20.5 million).

Kazakhstan is vulnerable to natural hazards including floods, landslides, steppe winds and earthquakes. Climate change

is expected to exacerbate disasters caused by the impact of natural hazards associated with hydro-meteorological conditions, with associated damage particularly impacting homeowners, small and medium business (SMEs), and farmers. The project is expected to result in (i) increased access to sound and affordable weather risk coverage and catastrophe insurance for millions of people and thousands of SMEs, and agricultural producers; (ii) increased awareness and public education to the risk of natural disasters and the role of catastrophe and weather insurance in mitigating their financial impacts, and (iii) enhanced risk management practices and technical capacities on the supervision of catastrophe insurance for adequate claims paying capacity and solvency of the national program and insurance sector.

Annex 7: Regional and Global Climate Technology Activities

1. This annex summarizes the status of implementation of GEF supported global and regional projects. This annex presents the progress made by the GEF Agencies in the delivery of the associated projects and summarizes experiences gained and lessons learned so far.
2. *Promoting Accelerated Transfer and Scaled-up Deployment of Mitigation Technologies through the CTCN (UNIDO)*. The project was approved by the GEF CEO in June 2015. The project is expected to serve as a pilot to highlight possible options for future CTCN-related outputs to be further developed as GEF-6 projects with concrete mitigation benefits, using GEF country allocations, in a country-driven manner. The project is also expected to help the CTCN design and test a framework through which it will work with financing institutions to help developing countries design requests that would comply with the requirements of financing institutions and therefore be conducive to financial support and concrete implementation.
3. The project was initiated in 2015. A first set of CTCN requests were selected to be treated with the GEF grant. Activities have started in Uganda, Dominican Republic, Senegal, Vietnam, and Mali. The second Steering Committee meeting took place on 13 April, with the participation of GEF Secretariat.
4. The deployment of climate technology is a multifaceted process and the CTCN is solicited by various stakeholders to assist. One growing area of interest pertains to the facilitation of investments. The services needed include on the one hand the handholding of project proponents to develop bankable proposals, and on the other the de-risking of such investment on the side of the financiers.
5. *Pilot Asia-Pacific Climate Technology Network and Finance Center (CTNFC)* (ADB and UNEP). The project was endorsed by the GEF CEO in May 2012, and has started implementation. This is a joint initiative of the UNEP and ADB, recognizing the importance of technology transfer in the global response to climate change. The project objective is to pilot a regional approach to facilitating deployment of climate technologies (mitigation and adaptation) that combines capacity development, enhancement of enabling environments for market transformation, financial investments and investment facilitation. It is also designed as a regional pilot for the CTCN complemented by a link to finance through the partnership with the ADB.
6. During the reporting period, UNEP has been supporting its partner countries to identify potential technical assistance activities for its services. The following new technical assistance activities have been initiated:
 - (a) Mongolia: The project is providing support in designing and developing a dynamic model for the blueprints of a green school building with a capacity for 640 students. The final outcome will contribute to scaling-up of green school buildings in Mongolia and other partner countries.
 - (b) Bhutan: The project is working to build the capacity of local industry personnel on Waste Heat Recovery (WHR) and other technology options in selected industry sectors for energy efficiency improvements through training and joint assessment studies. The final outcome will set the groundwork for the development of market support measures in countries, which will enable various stakeholders to develop the necessary strategies for WHR implementation. It will also provide recommendations for the use of more energy efficiency technologies in the steel mill industry.
 - (c) Bhutan: The project is working to provide expert knowledge to Bhutan in the field of crop modelling, climate change impact assessment, land use change analysis, and experience in capacity building. The specific objectives of the activity include (i) building the capacities of key technical staff to produce suitability maps for a wide range of crops under different emission scenarios, and (ii) assessing the impacts of climate change on the climatic suitability of maize, rice, potato, chili, and tomato growing areas.
 - (d) Nepal: Five case studies of mini-and small hydropower (both off and on-grid) have been prepared in Nepal to support the Alternative Energy Promotion Centre in formulating policies and an implementation framework to promote mini-hydro projects. The case studies will document and share experiences of business models for on-and off grid mini- and small hydro development and identify various enablers and stakeholders to create an enabling environment for scaling up sustainable clean energy models towards energy for all by 2030.
 - (e) Indonesia: Phase I has been completed and Phase II has been initiated. Phase II has two activities; (i) to

conduct a 4-day Training-of-Trainers (ToT) technical workshop on “Energy Efficiency in Industries” for independent energy auditors and managers, and plant operators and managers; and (ii) to provide technical support to trainees from the ToT in conducting detailed assessment studies of the four steel industries from Phase I, including techno-economic feasibility analyses of prioritized interventions.

7. There are at least three other requests in the pipeline that will be initiated before June 2016. All of these TAs include strong capacity building and networking elements for local stakeholders.
8. The UNEP continued to support regional networking through meetings and training workshops for representatives from partner countries and relevant national/regional climate technology centers to facilitate the exchange of experience and institutional and technical know-how. A networking Meeting was held to bring together climate change institutions from the region and link them with project focal points/NDEs. The meeting provided an update on UNEP’s past and upcoming CTNFC activities and the work of CTCN in the region and how these present opportunities for both institutions and countries, including becoming a CTCN Network member and receiving technical assistance support. A compendium of five case studies from partner countries was compiled outlining the general background on the technologies being implemented including geographical scope, selection process, stakeholder consultations, impacts, barriers, and cost.
9. During the reporting period, ADB completed sector specific climate technology assessments and climate change profiles for Mongolia, Pakistan and Viet Nam. These outputs will be used in the preparation of country partnership strategies. Appropriate climate adaptation technologies and financing options were also identified for the Government of Bhutan’s new National Irrigation Master Plan. Technical support and advisory service were extended ADB’s regional departments to help integrate climate technology considerations into the design of three public sector investment projects in Tajikistan, Fiji and China. Results of a pre-feasibility study (completed during the last quarter of 2014) on options for scaling up rural renewable energy for the Bangladesh were included in their public sector investment portfolio with ADB. This included four projects with an estimated total value of \$640 million.
10. Through these activities, ADB concluded the operations of the following two components on 30 September 2015; (i) to provide support to mainstream climate technology considerations into national development and investment plans, and (ii) to integrate climate technology considerations into ADB’s public sector investment pipeline.
11. The remaining ADB project components seek to (i) mobilize venture capital (VC) and private equity (PE) funds, accelerator platforms and start-ups for climate technologies; and (ii) pilot a low carbon technology marketplace through IPEX. The first project is focused on four core activities, (i) developing entrepreneurs and generating a pipeline of investment-ready clean technology businesses, and attracting VC funds and other investors; (ii) helping new early-stage VC funds enter the market, and supporting existing clean technology VC and PE funds; (iii) connecting clean technology investors and start-ups, and promoting the sharing of resources; and (iv) knowledge sharing. The low carbon technology marketplace seeks to connect technology providers and adopters in order to facilitate technology transfer. ADB also assisted Asia Climate Partners, a private equity fund supported by ADB, in developing their deal pipeline and in its execution.
12. Challenges remain in carrying out certain activities, in particular with regards to technical assistance requests from countries. Some include:
 - (a) Changes in government and/or focal points and lack of interest – this can cause delays in communication and can lead to new focal points who may find it challenging to formulate appropriate targeted requests that the UNEP components can support. In addition, there can be limited synergies and collaboration between different ministries who could benefit from technical assistance support;
 - (b) Limited human and technical capacity in the countries – many project focal points do not have the required time, capacities or resources for UNEP’s CTNFC activities; and
 - (c) Lack of understanding of the potential benefits of small-scale technical assistance – many countries are focused on receiving funding to carry out bigger projects related to technology transfer. Using smaller technical assistance activities to remove barriers or create an enabling environment to reduce risk and create incentives for investors is not fully appreciated.

13. The operation of the low carbon technology marketplace, being supported by ADB, is facing the challenge of establishing its track record within a short span of time given the project's duration. Being in operation for about a year and a half, IPEX is still building its relationships and network among technology providers and adopters to facilitate the brokering of low carbon technology transfer deals. In addition, the process of technology transfer itself also requires time to be completed.
14. *Pilot African Climate Technology Finance Center and Network (AfDB)*. The project has been endorsed by the GEF CEO in April 2014 and is under implementation.
15. The project supports the deployment of technologies for both climate change mitigation and adaptation in Sub-Saharan Africa by: (i) catalyzing public and private finance for low-carbon technologies and climate resilient development projects; and (ii) assisting with integrating technology transfer considerations into developing countries' policies and investment programs and strengthening design and enforcement capacities of public institutions. Mitigation activities focus exclusively on the energy sector and are more specifically aligned with the SE4ALL initiative, whereas the adaptation activities focus exclusively on the water sector. The project intends to mobilize additional financing notably from AfDB managed instruments, such as the Sustainable Energy Fund for Africa or the African Water Facility.
16. During the reporting period, the project started activities under all components, developing 11 technology transfer activities in 12 countries, and completed activities in other 4 countries both in adaptation and in mitigation, in addition to the organization of regional networking activities and the launch of two dedicated websites. In particular:
 - (a) Knowledge and networking: The project launched websites⁶⁵, collection of information, seminars and workshop and started knowledge creation activities on technology transfer for adaptation and mitigation. 10.2% of component 1 funds have been committed and 7.5% disbursed to date.
 - (b) Enabling environment: The project component has been implemented through two framework contract facilities (one for mitigation activities in the energy sector and one for adaptation activities in the water sector). Several requests from governments were received and an initial set of activities started, including support to the Government of Ghana on energy efficiency measures in commercial and public buildings, review of the national water policy of Malawi, or support to the institutionalization of the SE4All Secretariat and resource mobilization efforts for the implementation of the Kenya Action Agenda and Investment Prospectus.
 - (c) Integration of climate change into investment plans and projects output: The project advanced many activities, including; (i) finalization of the support to SE4All activities in Tanzania, Kenya, Ghana and Rwanda; (ii) ongoing SE4All support in Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo, Zambia, Cameroon, Malawi and Zimbabwe; and (iii) market study on the potential to support small-scale renewable energy and energy efficiency projects through local financial institutions in Kenya, Nigeria, South Africa and Cameroon. The project also supported activities for SE4All monitoring evaluation and reporting and mini grid and solar home systems opportunities in Ghana.
17. The project embarked on a challenging task: the development of SE4All Action Agendas and Investment Prospectuses. This support to more than 10 countries involved all relevant energy sector stakeholders, promoted high-level political consensus on energy sector objectives and better coordination between development partners. Through the center support, several countries set ambitious targets for access, renewables and energy efficiency, and identified a series of priority actions to be implemented to achieve those targets. The SE4All Action Agendas gained international recognition (e.g. references in the G20 Action Plan on Energy Access in Sub-Saharan Africa, in the Financing for Development Outcome Document, in the SAIREC declaration) and are considered by many as national framework document for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 7. Main challenges included the difficulty to involve all relevant actors in the process, the difficulty to adequately address a wide range of issues in a single umbrella document and the difficulty to move from the planning stage to actual implementation.
18. Several lessons learned can be drawn from the support provided by the Center to date:

⁶⁵ The centre website(www.african-ctc.net) and theSE4All Africa website (www.se4all-africa.org)

- (a) Country ownership of planning processes and policy work is essential and this requires an inclusive design and implementation process of the technical assistance. The Centre was able to respond to country requests in a way that ensured country ownership placing a particular emphasis on consultations with all relevant stakeholders;
- (b) High-level political buy-in is critical for moving from planning to implementation in many cases;
- (c) Absorption capacity is a major constraint in many African countries and it is important in the design of the assistance to ensure that capacity-building is given adequate attention;
- (d) Data availability and quality on climate related matters are key constraints in many countries and make planning processes inherently more difficult. This requires a concerted effort on strengthening data collection processes involving notably the national statistical offices; and
- (e) Networking and communication are important dimensions in promoting technology transfer.

19. *Finance and Technology Transfer Centre for Climate Change (FINTECC) (EBRD)*. The project has been endorsed by the GEF CEO in July 2013 and has started implementation. This project aims to accelerate investments in climate change mitigation and adaptation technologies in the Early Transition Countries (ETCs) and Southern and Eastern Mediterranean (SEMED) countries. It also aims to incentivize deployment of climate technologies with low market penetration, in order to create demonstration projects across these countries. The project is expanding the EBRD Sustainable Energy Business Model to the area of climate technology transfer, combining technical assistance (for policy makers and projects) with financial support to kick-start the market for climate technology investments in the ETCs and SEMED countries.
20. During the reporting period, all aspects of the project have progressed and a few are close to completion. Approximately \$2.7 million of the \$7 million grant component has been allocated to signed projects within this period in ETCs; and additional 0.6 million euro of the 5 million euro for projects in the SEMED region. The total 16 signed projects led to around 17,000 tons/y in carbon savings. Two complementary climate technology market assessment methodologies have been developed by the International Energy Agency (IEA) and the FAO. The IEA has conducted pilots in three countries (Belarus, Kazakhstan, Morocco) while the FAO has completed one pilot in Morocco. The project website, describing the project content and benefits, the most relevant case studies, news and contacts, has been launched in this period and is acting as a useful reference for climate technology stakeholders in the FINTECC regions. The collaboration between the EBRD and the CTCN has developed and led to concrete actions.
21. Challenges have been faced particularly in the piloting of climate technology market assessment methodologies where data availability has been patchy and data access has been slow. In addition, FINTECC itself faces the market challenges that it is trying to overcome (that limit technology transfer) – such as lack of local capacity, market information and data and local supply chains, and inadequate energy tariffs. As a result, technology transfer project opportunities have not been easy to find.
22. Despite this, there have been some excellent projects developed within the period such as with a Georgian beverage company who have been helped to identify several advanced technological measures such as river water recovery, heat recovery from compressors and geothermal energy. The project also signed the first FINTECC-supported loan in Turkmenistan which has extremely low energy tariffs but where FINTECC found a company where a business case for CO₂ recovery could be developed. Further successes have been the expansion of the programme into Ukraine and meaningful collaboration with the CTCN. In addition, the project offered a new product (results-based payments in Egypt), and added new donors – the EU's Neighbourhood Investment Facility and the Spanish government. Extensive communications work has been undertaken with the website and the organization of a technology transfer discussion within COP21 in Paris.
23. *Climate Technology Transfer Mechanisms and Networks in Latin America and the Caribbean (IDB)*. The project was endorsed by the GEF CEO in September 2014, and has started implementation. The legal agreements with the five executing agencies, Instituto Nacional de Ecología y Cambio Climático (Mexico), Fundación Bariloche (Argentina), World Resources Institute/Embarq (U.S.A.), Centro Agronómico Tropical de Investigación y Enseñanza (Costa Rica) and the IDB and the Secretariat for the Regional Fund for Agricultural Technology were signed during the first semester of 2015.

24. The project aims to promote the development and transfer of environmentally sustainable technologies in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), in order to contribute to the ultimate goal of reducing GHG emissions and reducing the vulnerability to climate change in specific sectors in LAC. The project's strategy is to build the national capacities to identify, assess, develop and transfer ESTs, focusing on: (i) the promotion of and support to regional collaborative efforts; (ii) the support to planning and policy-making processes at national and sectoral levels; (iii) the demonstration of policies and enabling mechanisms; and, (iv) the mobilization of private and public financial and human resources.
25. All five project executing agencies have started activities. Project coordinators have been appointed in four executing agencies. Contracts for the assessment of technologies for climate change adaptation in the agriculture sector were awarded and are under execution (four contracts are financed by GEF's contribution and an additional four are financed with co-financing resources). A regional contest to showcase successful experiences on the adoption of climate technologies for adaptation in the agriculture sector was launched.
26. Progress has been made setting-up the following activities: (i) technology roadmap for energy efficiency in buildings in the Dominican Republic, (ii) technology roadmap for thermal application of solar energy in Costa Rica, (iii) case study on energy efficiency standards for buildings in Latin America, (iv) case study on net metering regulations in Latin American countries, (v) technical assistance for the adoption of fuel efficiency standards for vehicles in Colombia and Peru, (vi) technical assistance for the adoption of information technologies for mass transit management in Bolivia, (vii) technical assistance for the adoption of low-carbon vehicles technologies for mass transit in Chile and Brazil, and (viii) overview of technologies and initiatives on forest monitoring systems.
27. Technology roadmaps are potentially useful tools to facilitate technology development and transfer processes. However, they are a relatively new tool in Latin America and the Caribbean. The GEF supported project on climate technologies is contributing to improve the understanding of this tool in the region. The International Energy Agency has provided useful insights into the process of producing technology roadmaps. In the case of the agriculture sector, it is challenging to isolate the effects of technologies/practices on the reduction of vulnerability to climate change from other desirable effects such as improved productivity and reduced pressure of natural resources. Improved knowledge and tools are required to adequately assess the impacts of technologies on adaptation to climate change in this sector.

Annex 8: National Climate Technology Activities

1. This annex summarizes the status of implementation, as requested in SBI 36 agenda item 12 conclusions, of the Technology Transfer Pilot Projects supported within the framework of the Poznan Strategic Program on Technology Transfer. It also includes the information provided by the mid-term review report submitted for the three pilot projects as requested in SBI43 agenda item 10 (b) conclusion.
2. Information, provided by the GEF Agencies concerned, on the implementation status and experience and lessons learned of the eleven CEO-endorsed projects during the reporting period is summarized below:
 - (a) *Cambodia: Climate Change related Technology Transfer for Cambodia: Using Agricultural Residue Biomass for Sustainable Energy Solutions (UNIDO)*. The project is under implementation following GEF CEO Endorsement in May 2012.

During the reporting period, efforts were put on identifying enterprises to pilot the technologies. Suppliers of technologies have been identified, and the contact with the enterprises facilitated. Based on this, there is a reasonable prospect on appetite from enterprises to engage in the pilot projects. The project also implemented capacity building, technology identification, enterprise support, and financing facilitation, and some of the barriers to technology transfer have been addressed. Field experience shows that technologies are deployed if they respond to an actual need. The promotion of technology transfer hence needs to be very well calibrated with the demand.

This project submitted mid-term report to the GEF⁶⁶. The review recognized that the project design was adequate to address the challenges and removal of barriers to sustained technology transfer of biomass fuel energy systems in Cambodia, and it would be able to successfully demonstrate lower production costs for industrial enterprises. The review discussed that the industrial entrepreneurs in Cambodia did consider the importance of developing biomass as a renewable source and least cost option for satisfying their energy demands. They understood the potential of biomass energy systems to provide reductions in operational costs to industrial enterprises.

However, the project lacked the effective consultation with financial institutions during the project preparation phase and suffered a setback because the co-financing enterprises withdrew their commitments to invest in pilot biomass energy system. The evaluator identified this consequence was a combination of changing economic conditions, such as difficulties in forecasting the availability of less costly energy, along with design assumption that most industrial enterprises would adopt power generation operated on a constant basis, which was different from intermittent power required by the most industrial enterprises. In addition the project expected finalization of power purchase agreement and implementation of a feed-in-tariff, but they were not realized, and the biomass energy was not economically feasible.

Another obstacles was that there had not been full dissemination of the project plans among the relevant institutions. Management of the project was almost entirely in the hands of the Chief Technology Advisor. The review pointed the need for more effective communication between the project management unit and relevant government officers, as well as the UNIDO. The effective engagement and consultation with the financial institutions was important lessons learned.

- (b) *Chile: Promotion and Development of Local Solar Technologies in Chile (IDB)*. The project was endorsed by the GEF CEO in June 2012, and started implementation in November 2013. The project has begun to disburse in March 2014.

The Project includes the following components: (i) technology transfer and capacity building for solar technology; (ii) development of demonstrative projects using solar power and (iii) design of incentives and financial mechanisms to promote solar power.

⁶⁶ The report is available at the UNIDO website; http://www.unido.org/fileadmin/user_media_upgrade/Resources/Evaluation/GFCMB12002-100223_MTR_Report-F_151022.pdf

During the reporting period, the executing agency (EA) has implemented programs to upgrade skills and capacity building for solar companies and business in order to improve their abilities to install, connect, operate and maintain PV panels has advanced. Specially, the program has supported the implementation of a Tax Credit Strategy to deploy Solar Water Heaters in the new housing project in Chile; by training the technicians who will install the equipment.

The Ministry of Energy is advancing in developing the Solar Roof program, primarily in public buildings. The project has supported the Solar Roof program by installing 160 kW of PV panels in three public buildings: One in the northern city of Calama (40kW) and two in the capital Santiago (50kW and 70kW). Technical visits occurred in the buildings where Solar Rooves would be installed. The reports from these visits allowed knowing the characteristics of the buildings and the technical requirements for structuring the process to contract the installations. The reports also provided the inputs to facilitate execution and inspection of the work.

- (c) *China: Green Truck Demonstration Project (IBRD)*. Following its endorsement by the GEF CEO in March 2011, the project was launched in October 2011. The project's implementation is satisfactory and is expected to close December 2015.

During the reporting period, 11 companies with 1,204 trucks had participated in the Phase II demonstration pilot. The logistics platform pilot and drop-and-hook pilot both were completed by September 2015 and their results were evaluated by a third-party institute. In December 2015, the Program Management Office (PMO) organized a project closing and evaluation workshop in Guangzhou to disseminate project experiences and give out awards to participating companies. The project closing date was December 31, 2015. By closing, almost all of the planned activities were carried out and the expected outputs were largely achieved. An Implementation Completion Report is currently under preparation and the final report will be ready by end-June 2016 and submitted to the GEF.

The awareness of the energy efficient truck technologies was low at early implementation; therefore, the Phase I demonstration was limited with 145 participating trucks. However, the PMO organized a series of outreach programs with trucking companies and shippers in Guangdong as well as major technology vendors to provide them detailed information on energy efficiencies and cost savings. This has resulted in a much larger pilot during Phase II with 1204 trucks and 11 companies participating. Also base on the result of Phase I, the design of Phase II (September 2014-September 2015) was sharpened and only the proven technologies were going to be applied.

The green freight website was established as an outcome of the project. It provides relevant industry laws and regulations, news, information about green freight. The Guangdong Department of Transport intends to expand the websites in the future to cover all green freight activities to be undertaken by the Department and it has set aside a special budget for on-going maintenance and operations.

- (d) *Colombia, Kenya, Swaziland; SolarChill: Commercialization and Transfer (UNEP)*. This project was initially approved with the World Bank as the Implementing Agency. However, the World Bank withdrew in 2010 from the project. The project was then re-submitted by UNEP with the addition of Swaziland. The project has been endorsed by the GEF CEO in February 2014. After two years of discussion and planning the Executing Agency for the project told UNEP it could not execute the project with the management fee being offered by the project. A new Executing Agency has now been found, and UNEP is in the process of signing a legal agreement.
- (e) *Cote d'Ivoire: Construction of 1000 Ton per day Municipal Solid Wastes Composting Unit in Akouedo Abidjan (AfDB)*. This project has been endorsed by the GEF CEO in October 2013. After several years of delay, the project conducted activities related to studies and environmental assessment impact during the reporting period, finalized project preparation, and implementation was expected to start before the end of June 2016.

The project has faced some issues during approval and preparation. Main challenges included the difficulty to approve the GEF funding under the initial baseline project of AfDB, the difficulty to adequately mobilize the private sector co-financing committed at CEO endorsement stage and the difficulty to move from the planning stage to actual implementation due to government new waste regulation (waste collection and recycling). Accordingly, some lessons learnt are that co-financing from private sector should be confirmed and disbursed

as part of the project institutional arrangement to insure commitments from all stakeholders involved in the project, and that the agency baseline project is an important part of the GEF funding and any change impacts seriously the project implementation. In addition, government participation in this project is not reflected in the implementation arrangement which has not been an advantage to achieve the project objective.

The major achievement so far is the involvement of a private company to address waste issues in a city like Abidjan. The private company has been a key partner in this project and despite delays occurred during project preparation, the company has continued funding activities under its co-financing part.

- (f) *Jordan: DHRS Irrigation Technology Pilot Project to Face Climate Change Impact (IFAD)*. This adaptation project seeks to reduce the vulnerability of irrigated agriculture to climate change by testing innovative and efficient water-use technologies. The project was endorsed by the GEF CEO in May 2011 and has been re-designed, as initial field trials carried out during the project inception showed that the proposed technologies did not perform as expected under the local conditions. After the minor amendment of the planned technologies, the project became effective in January 2014.

During the reporting period, all target farms have been identified and bids to procure all needed equipment have been launched and awarded. Acceptance of farmers to participate, providing the right of use of their lands, is already a major achievement. It demonstrates the relevance of the initiative and guarantees the ownership of the process.

A major lesson learned so far is that farmers, in particular smallholders, are reluctant to adopt new technologies and practices until they see concrete and long lasting results in terms of both productivity and income. Target participation should be incentivized in order to cover all risk for beneficiaries and create the ground for sound and long lasting collaboration. Poor farmers, those with the highest adaptation deficit, will hardly participate if not supported. Ensuring participation of farmers might be a challenge if the needed safeguards are not in place to ensure their livelihood.

In coming years, training will be undertaken to ensure that new technologies are adopted by the target group, and scaled-up at the national level. Knowledge material will be produced and shared with the GEF and other partners, stakeholders and projects in the region who could benefit from the tested technologies.

- (g) *Mexico: Promotion and Development of Local Wind Technologies in Mexico (IDB)*. The project was approved by IDB in May 2012, following the GEF CEO endorsement in December 2011. The project implementation started in August 2012. The general objective of the project is to enable the local development of wind turbines for distributed generation and contribute to enhance Mexico's local capacities in wind energy technology.

During the reporting period, the executing agency (EA) has devoted time to work closer with the IDB in order to move forward in the preparation of three relevant bidding processes which are the critical breakdown to accelerate the financial and physical progress of the project. The preparations of these three bidding processes were developed as: i) process 1 – it was to choose wind technology center of excellence that would provide the technology transfer required for the executing agency and the local wind blade manufacturer; ii) process 2 - corresponds to the firm that will provide the technical expertise to build the blades for the wind turbine; and iii) process 3 - includes the selection of the firm that will be responsible for building the tower of the wind turbine. This effort has resulted in the public opening of the Economic Proposal, held in March 2016, to hire a qualified firm for the design, construction and certification of wind blades prototypes.

The experiences and lessons learned during the period indicated are: i) the integration or unified vision of both funds (GEF and ESF) working as an unique project; ii) the EA has improved the management of the project with the support from IDB in order to develop the Request for Proposal to hire national or international bidders for the supervision of the design, construction and certification of wind blades according with the harmonization between the IDB's procurement rules and the Government of Mexico's laws; iii) the definition of the strategy to hire a national consortium for the construction of wind blades. One key issue was the definition of the proper procurement approach to be used for the construction of five wind blades and the period of time necessary to complete this process. Technical assistances have been provided and The EA will have all the know-how of this a technology at the end of the project.

- (h) *Russian Federation: Phase out of HCFCs and Promotion of HFC-free Energy Efficient Refrigeration and Air-*

Conditioning Systems in the Russian Federation through Technology Transfer (UNIDO). The project has started its implementation in March 2011. The Seventh Steering Committee was held in April 2015, and the 2015 Work Plan was approved.

By end of the 2015 the following activities were successfully completed; supply of basic and extra equipment for conversion of foam manufactories; supply of services on communication, marketing and public awareness; establishment of training centres, organization of training, curricula development; implementation of institutional and investment demo projects in the foam sector; and implementation of institutional and investment demo projects in the refrigerating equipment sector.

All the equipment was supplied in December 2015. The Beneficiaries submitted letters in confirmation of their intention to participate in co-financing in the form of building and installation, electrical works, ventilation, installation of supplied equipment and staff retraining. Installation and commissioning is being performed in the 1st half of 2016 (at the Beneficiaries' account), and other works (staff retraining, optimization of production scheme, etc.) will be performed until the end of 2016 under surveillance of the Russian government.

On December 10, 2015, the conference "Implementation Results of UNIDO/GEF-MNRE Project Phase Out of HCFCs and Promotion of HFC-Free Energy Efficient Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning Systems in the Russian Federation Through Technology Transfer" and the 8th meeting of the Steering Committee of the Project were held. Participants of the conference and the Steering Committee presented the results of the project.

The project submitted mid-term review report to the GEF.⁶⁷ The evaluation found that the project has started effectively and both public and private stakeholders are actively engaged in both the technical and institutional activities and objectives of the project. Appropriate and necessary legislation is now in place at the federal level and government and project stakeholders are working to develop the detailed regulations (governmental resolutions) which will form the mechanism for enforcement of the appropriate federal laws. The implementation of the legal framework has made progress, and the control of HCFCs has significantly accelerated the prioritization of HCFC phase out across the foam and refrigeration sectors and some foreign owned enterprises have already converted to non-ODS technology voluntarily ahead of the legal obligation.

The review identified that the nature of the market has made it more difficult to get stakeholders to prioritize energy efficiency without the any legal or financial imperative to change. The project strategy was therefore to first create the legal imperative to phase out HCFCs, then to demonstrate the potential energy (and operating cost) savings that can be achieved by efficient natural refrigerant and foaming agent designs. It also pointed the challenges including the unstructured refrigeration service sector and lacks of sufficiently well patronized industry associate to coordinate training, and originally reluctant private sectors to engage in the development of laws and regulations.

The lessons learned in this project are that efficient implementation of project such as these required strong cooperation between the private sector and government; it is particularly important to consider the private sector's interests when amending laws and developing Government Directives. The relationship between the public and private sectors in Russia and aspects of the prevailing business culture, have an impact on the speed and order of in which project activities can be implemented. Communications campaigns and stakeholder engagement activities have made a significant impact but it is very clear that this area requires continued effort.

As of the end of June 2016, the institutional component of the project has facilitated technical aid to largest Russian producers of refrigerating equipment and foams to convert their production facilities to ozone-safe technologies. This included development of unique national projects dedicated to use of hydrocarbons and carbon dioxide as refrigerants; creation of the first Russian plant on disposal of domestic refrigerators, freezers and other ODS-containing products; creation of information resources and training centers for representatives of federal executive bodies as well as specialists of the refrigerating and foam sectors to study international and Russian legislation covering protection of the ozone layer and ozone-safe technologies.

⁶⁷ The report is available on the UNIDO website:

http://www.unido.org/fileadmin/user_media_upgrade/Resources/Evaluation/RUS_GFRUS11001_MJR_Dewpoint.pdf

Representatives of the Ministry of National Resources and Environment formally confirmed the achievement of the reduction of ODS consumption by 90 % against the baseline. So, the primary goal of the Project—phase out of HCFCs in the sectors of foam production and HVAC&R equipment manufacturing in the amount of 600 tons of ozone depleting potential (ODP)—was achieved. At the same time, these measures allowed to reduce GHG emissions approximately by 15.6 million tons of CO₂ equivalent.

- (i) *Senegal: Typha-based Thermal Insulation Material Production in Senegal (UNDP)*. The project was endorsed by the GEF CEO in August 2012. It started implementation in November 2013.

The technology transfer project is now halfway through its implementation. The following outputs related to the delivery of technology transfer have been achieved during the reporting period; (i) knowledge transfer on the production technology of Typha-earth building materials and their application in building construction; (ii) twenty artisans trained in the production of Typha-earth building materials and their application in building construction; (iii) implementation of Typha-based building materials in building construction; and (iv) doctoral students studying and engaged in the Typha-earth field. Knowledge transfer as well as the transfer of know-how were achieved through co-production by CRATerre, the project implementing partner, and local Senegalese artisans.

The artisans who participated in these training courses have continued to practice the production of these materials and are even trying to improve on what they have learned by making their own materials based on production tests of Typha and clay with the resources they have. In addition, three people who participated in the training shared their skills and knowledge gained with other members of the cooperative who are in other localities in a rather innovative way, i.e., craftsmen engaged in distance learning. Through the online course, trained artisans communicated online all of the steps required to produce Typha-based material, from the preparation of the fiber to the production of the final product.

The lesson learned for technology transfer is that CRATerre experts came with their knowledge and expertise to transmit to artisans. After this training on the production and implementation of Typha-earth materials, the experts realized that trained artisans have also gained empirical knowledge particularly in terms of recognizing good clay, how to mix the clay and Typha, etc. Finally, the same CRATerre experts have come to recognize that technology transfer primarily entails transfer of knowledge and expertise and can be effectively brought about through learning by doing and co-production. The production equipment was mostly produced by local craftsmen based on industrial designs submitted by the technical partner of the project. They have occasionally contributed their value added to the quality of these facilities.

- (j) *Sri Lanka: Bamboo Processing for Sri Lanka (UNIDO)*. The project was endorsed by the GEF CEO in April 2012. The launching of the project took place in September 2012.

Project implementation has seen neither delays nor any major unplanned issues that have hindered the planned progress during the reporting period. There have been several activities both in the management and technical areas, with the participation of international and local experts. The overall project implementation is seen as satisfactory and is expected to continue at the same pace.

Through this project, several new bamboo species protocols have been introduced to the local tissue culture laboratories, which will both be used in the subsequent phases of the project and increase the overall species availability in the country, with significant economic, scientific as well as environmental benefits.

There have been challenges in maintaining commitment from key project stakeholders that have been replaced due to the extremely unstable and volatile political environment in Sri Lanka. Unfortunately the mitigation of this issue is not realistic and any mechanisms in creating long term commitments despite all political developments in the country are not at our disposal.

Significant experience has been gained from finalizing the establishment of a revolving fund in Sri Lanka. As we currently operate with very limited experience in the use of non-grant instruments in our projects, the experience acquired would be a valuable input from a practical illustration in the field, for developing an organization-wide standardized methodology for efficiently utilizing non-grant instruments such as the revolving fund.

A web site is foreseen to be created in 2016-2017, featuring a wide range of tools and applications as well as comprehensive information on bamboo for all interested parties. The web site is expected to enable visitors to interact with all available content through the use of an innovative interface and reliably produce findings that would be appropriate for use in the academia as well as for business purposes.

- (k) *Thailand: Overcoming Policy, Market and Technological Barriers to Support Technological Innovation and South-South Technology Transfer: The Pilot Case of Ethanol Production from Cassava (UNIDO)*. The project was endorsed by the GEF CEO in March 2012. Due to political uncertainty and turmoil in Thailand, the project started implementation in November 2013. The executing agency is King Mongkut's University of Technology Thonburi (KMUTT), and Lao PDR, Myanmar and Viet Nam are the beneficiary countries.

In March 2016, detailed manual and technology package for the transferring of ethanol production from Cassava technology including raw material handling, feedstock preparation, hydrolysis and fermentation technology were developed and have been used in training workshops. The KMUTT, the executing agency finalized design of the plant blueprint for the pilot plant with ethanol production capacity of 50 l/d in May 2016.

The introductory workshop on "Cassava Production for Ethanol Industry" conducted in Thailand for farmers, entrepreneurs, technicians and policy makers from three countries. This introductory workshop was followed by the intensive training workshop on "Ethanol Production from Cassava Roots" for engineers, scientists and researchers from three countries. This five-day hands-on workshop trained the technicians with the practice of ethanol production from cassava feedstock. Post training follow-ups on these trainees was pursued in May 2016 to ensure that trainings were effectual and the use of technology was effective.

For Lao PDR, a consultation meeting on the development of the Ethanol Promotion Roadmap and lessons learned from Thailand was organized in April 2016. It has identified needs and engage policy makers and relevant stakeholders in dialogues for creating necessary awareness and promoting bioethanol promotion. As for Viet Nam, the Project Management Unit (PMU) has developed the contract for Food Industry Research Institute (FIRI) to execute the activities in Vietnam. The outputs from this contract are training center established at FIRI to disseminate and provide trainings on the new technology package; a demonstration plant established with ethanol production capacity of 50 l/d; and three financial proposal developed to invest in the new technology in Vietnam. The implementation is expected to start in May 2016.

The project submitted mid-term review report to the GEF.⁶⁸ The review identified the Thai experience showed that there are four key success factors for the promotion of bioethanol from cassava, namely clarity and consistency in policy, pricing transparency across the value chain, getting all key stakeholders on board, and ensuring the availability of raw material for ethanol production, as far as the potential longer-term impacts are concerned.

The review discussed that the project design was weak as it was prepared without full and active participation of relevant stakeholders, and it had not achieved the planned output at the point of mid-term review. Policy in support of the ethanol production and the consumption of gasohol was not the main priority of the government in the three beneficiary countries. Due to the lack of policy support, the major share of co-financing from private company in Myanmar was not materialized. Not only lack of strong policy and price intensive in the three countries but also low oil price in the global market have a significantly impact the bio-fuel industry as the ethanol cost is higher than that of the fossil fuel.

It recommended to consider rectifying the issues identified in the project document: (i) too much importance given to one component of the technology package; (ii) attempting to assist the private sector for setting up ethanol production plants prior to evolving the policy and incentive mechanism at the institutional level; and (iii) inadequate involvement of the main stakeholders from the beneficiary countries. The review also recommended to undertake vigorous exercise to initiate dialogue with national partners to identify the relevant stakeholders who should get on board so that the project could replicate the key success factors of ethanol

⁶⁸ The report is available on the UNIDO website: http://www.unido.org/fileadmin/user_media_upgrade/Resource/Evaluation/GUTHA100264_MIR-2015_Rep-F.pdf

promotion in Thailand.

In response to the recommendations and findings from the mid-term review report, PMU and main project partners agreed to organized the third Regional PSC meeting in August 2015 aiming to accept and endorse the PSC composition and operation as well as revised work plan, project activities and budget based on the management response proposed by the PMU and main executing partners. The project period has been extended to December 2017.

Table A8.1: Implementation Progress of Technology Transfer Pilot Projects under the Poznan Strategic Program (as of June 30, 2016)

GEF ID	Country	Agency	Title	GEF Poznan Program Funding (\$ millions) ^a	Total GEF Funding (\$ millions) ^a	Co- financing (\$ millions)	Status of Project
4040	Brazil	UNDP	Renewable CO ₂ Capture and Storage from Sugar Fermentation Industry in Sao Paulo State	3.0	3.0	7.7 ^b	The project was cancelled in February 2012 upon request from the agency. The project preparation identified investment costs far higher than initially expected, exceeding the available financing.
4042	Cambodia	UNIDO	Climate Change Related Technology Transfer for Cambodia: Using Agricultural Residue Biomass for Sustainable Energy Solutions	1.9	1.9	4.6 ^c	The project was endorsed by the GEF CEO in May 2012 and is under implementation.
4136	Chile	IDB	Promotion and Development of Local Solar Technologies in Chile	3.0	3.0	31.8 ^c	The project was endorsed by the GEF CEO in June 2012 and is under implementation.
4119	China	World Bank	Green Truck Demonstration Project	3.0	4.9	9.8 ^c	The project was endorsed by the GEF CEO in March 2011 and is under implementation. The project's implementation is satisfactory and is expected to close December 2015.
4682	Colombia, Kenya, Swaziland	UNEP	SolarChill: Commercialization and Transfer	2.8	3.0	8.0 ^b	This project has been endorsed by the GEF CEO in February 2014 and is expected to start implementation soon.
4071	Côte d'Ivoire	AfDB	Construction of 1000 Ton-per-day Municipal Solid Waste Composting Unit in Akouedo Abidjan	3.0	3.0	36.9 ^c	This project was endorsed by the GEF CEO in October 2013 and is expected to start implementation soon.
4060	Jamaica	UNDP	Introduction of Renewable Wave Energy Technologies for the Generation of Electric Power in Small Coastal Communities	0.8	0.8	1.4 ^b	The project was cancelled in October 2011 upon request from the agency.
4036	Jordan	IFAD	DHRS Irrigation Technology Pilot Project to Face Climate Change Impact	2.4	2.4	5.5 ^c	The project was endorsed by the GEF CEO in August 2011 and is under implementation.

GEF ID	Country	Agency	Title	GEF Poznan Program Funding (\$ millions) ^a	Total GEF Funding (\$ millions) ^a	Co- financing (\$ millions)	Status of Project
4132	Mexico	IDB	Promotion and Development of Local Wind Technologies in Mexico	3.0	5.5	33.7 ^c	The project was endorsed by the GEF CEO in December 2011 and is under implementation.
3541	Russian Federation	UNIDO	Phase-out of HCFCs and Promotion of HFC-free Energy Efficient Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning Systems in the Russian Federation through Technology Transfer	3.0	20.0	40.0 ^c	The project was endorsed by the GEF CEO in August 2010 and is under implementation.
4055	Senegal	UNDP	Typha-based Thermal Insulation Material Production in Senegal	2.3	2.3	5.6 ^c	The project was endorsed by the GEF CEO in August 2012 and is under implementation.
4114	Sri Lanka	UNIDO	Bamboo Processing for Sri Lanka	2.7	2.7	21.3 ^c	The project was endorsed by the GEF CEO in April 2012 and is under implementation.
4037	Thailand	UNIDO	Overcoming Policy, Market and Technological Barriers to Support Technological Innovation and South- South Technology Transfer: The Pilot Case of Ethanol Production from Cassava	3.0	3.0	31.6 ^c	The project was endorsed by the GEF CEO in March 2012 and is under implementation.
4032	Turkey, Cook Islands	UNIDO	Realizing Hydrogen Energy Installations on Small Island through Technology Cooperation	3.0	3.0	3.5 ^b	The project was cancelled in March 2012 upon request from the agency following changes in the concerned governments' priorities.
TOTAL				36.9	58.6	241.4	
Total (cancelled projects excluded)				30.1	51.6	228.8	

^a Includes PPGs and agency fees.

^b Co-financing amount at the GEF Council approval.

^c Co-financing amount at the GEF CEO endorsement

Annex 9: Status of Resources Approved by the GEF Secretariat for the Preparation of Biennial Update Reports from Parties Not Included in Annex I to the Convention

As at May 10, 2016, the GEF Secretariat has received 12 requests in FY16 for support to prepare BURs, including an umbrella program which would support the preparation of 12 additional BURs. Table A9.1 provides information on the status of these requests as at April 11, 2016. An updated list will be submitted as an addendum to this report, prior to COP 22.

Table A9.1 Status of Requests for Resources for Biennial Update Reports (as at April 11, 2016)

Party	Agency	Submission date of the last report to COP	Date of request for funding ⁶⁹	Date of Project Clearance by GEF Secretariat	Date of Approval by GEF Council ⁷⁰	Date of approval by Implementing Agency (IA) of BUR project	Total Amount Approved US\$	Date of initial disbursement of funds by IA	Amount of funding Disbursed for BUR preparation ⁷¹	Approximate date of completion of Draft BUR Report	Approximate date of BUR submission to the COP	Status of project activities
1. Afghanistan	UNEP	BUR 1 under preparation	27-Aug-2014	03-Sep-2014	30-Oct-2014	05-Feb-2016	352,000	09-Feb-2016	10,000	Not yet determined	Not yet determined	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project Implementation Plan (PIP) under preparation. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Note: Revised umbrella program was CEO endorsed on 24-Jun-2015
2. Angola	UNEP	BUR 1 under preparation	27-Aug-2014	03-Sep-2014	30-Oct-2014	-	352,000	-	-	-	-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project Cooperation Agreement was sent to EA for signing in August 2015 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Note: Revised umbrella program was CEO endorsed on 24-Jun-2015
3. Antigua and Barbuda	UNEP	BUR 1 under preparation	27-Aug-2014	03-Sep-2014	30-Oct-2014	05-Feb-2016	352,000	18-Feb-2016	10,000	Not yet determined	Not yet determined	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project Implementation Plan (PIP) under preparation. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Note: Revised umbrella program was CEO endorsed on 24-Jun-2015

⁶⁹ The first submission date of enabling activity proposal to the GEF Secretariat.

⁷⁰ The UNEP Umbrella Programme to support thirty nine (39) Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Islands Developing States (SIDS) prepare and submit good quality initial biennial update reports to the UNFCCC was CEO endorsed on 24-Jun-2015, following a request for a major amendment was submitted by the IA after council approval.

⁷¹ Sum of cumulative expenditures as of Dec 2015 and the budget approved for 2016 year.

Party	Agency	Submission date of the last report to COP	Date of request for funding ⁶⁹	Date of Project Clearance by GEF Secretariat ⁷⁰	Date of Approval by GEF Council ⁷⁰	Date of approval by Implementing Agency (IA) of BUR project	Total Amount Approved US\$	Date of initial disbursement of funds by IA	Amount of funding Disbursed for BUR ⁷¹ preparation	Approximate date of completion of Draft BUR Report	Approximate date of BUR submission to the COP	Status of project activities
4. Argentina	UNDP	09-Dec-2015 (BUR 1)	13-Dec-2013	29-Jan-2014	Not applicable ⁷²	31-Jul-2015	300,854	1-Sep-2015	262,154	November 2016	December 2016	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Circumstances: Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GHG Inventories: <25% completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mitigation Actions and their effects: <25% completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Domestic measurement reporting and verification (MRV): <25% completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Information : Not yet initiated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Constraints & Gaps: Not yet initiated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project transferred from WB to UNDP on 11 Sep 2014 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Note: BUR 1 submitted 09-Dec-2015 does not cover all requirements. Currently developing complete version.
5. Armenia	UNDP	BUR 1 under preparation	19-Nov-2013	5-Feb-2014	Not applicable ⁷²	14-Apr-2014	352,000	09-May-2014	352,000	March 2016	April 2016	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All Components Completed
6. Azerbaijan	UNDP	31-Mar-2015 (BUR 1)	13-Jan-2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Request for 4 NC and BUR 2 funding submitted to the GEF Secretariat for approval <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Note: Review Sheet sent to Agency for revision 11-Feb-2016
7. Bahrain	UNEP	BUR 1 under preparation	27-Aug-2014	03-Sep-2014	30-Oct-2014	-	352,000	-	-	-	-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project Cooperation Agreement was sent to EA for signing in August 2015 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Note: Revised umbrella program was CEO endorsed on 24-Jun-2015

⁷² Enabling activity projects below \$1 million do not require GEF council approval.

Party	Agency	Submission date of the last report to COP	Date of request for funding ⁶⁹	Date of Project Clearance by GEF Secretariat	Date of Approval by GEF Council ⁷⁰	Date of approval by implementing Agency (IA) of BUR project	Total Amount Approved US\$	Date of initial disbursement of funds by IA	Amount of funding Disbursed for BUR preparation ⁷¹	Approximate date of completion of Draft BUR Report	Approximate date of BUR submission to the COP	Status of project activities
8. Benin	UNEP	BUR 1 under preparation	16-Apr-2014	19-May-2014	Not applicable ⁶⁰	23-Sep-2014	352,000	28-Nov-2014	10,000 (as at 28-Nov-2014)	Not yet determined	Not yet determined	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUR Project Implementation Plan (PIP) finalized and sent to EA for signing
9. Bhutan	UNEP	BUR 1 under preparation	27-Aug-2014	03-Sep-2014	30-Oct-2014	-	352,000	-	-	-	-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project Cooperation Agreement sent to IA for signing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Note: Revised umbrella program was CEO endorsed on 24-Jun-2015
10. Bosnia and Herzegovina	UNDP	12-Mar-2015 (BUR 1)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Process of requesting GEF funding for BUR 2 preparation has not been initiated
11. Botswana	UNDP	BUR 1 under preparation	05-Aug-2014	25-Nov-2014	Not applicable ⁷²	23-Nov-2015	352,000 as part of the EA proposal (952,000) for the 3 NC, BUR 1 and IINDC	Not yet disbursed	Not yet disbursed	May 2016	June 2016	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Circumstances: <25% Completed
												<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GHG Inventories: >75% Completed
												<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mitigation Actions and their effects: >75% Completed
												<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Domestic measurement reporting and verification (MRV): >75% Completed
												<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Constraints & Gaps: <25% Completed
												<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Information: <25% Completed
12. Brazil	UNDP	31-Dec-2014 (BUR 1)	05-Apr-2013	02-May-2013	20-Jun-2013	Agency project document clearance pending CEO approval	1,050,000 as part of the full project proposal (7,528,500) for the 4 NC and BUR 2	Not yet disbursed	Not yet disbursed	December 2016	December 2016	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Note: BUR included in the EA Proposal for 3 3 NC, BUR 1 and IINDC
												<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PIF request for a 4 NC and BUR 2 Full-Size project approved by GEF Council 20-Jun-2013. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project Document and CEO Endorsement request submitted to GEF Secretariat and will be recommended for CEO approval once 3 3 NC is submitted to UNFCCC. The anticipated date of 3 3 NC submission to UNFCCC is Mar-Apr 2016.

Party	Agency	Submission date of the last report to COP	Date of request for funding ⁶⁹	Date of Project Clearance by GEF Secretariat	Date of Approval by GEF Council ⁷⁰	Date of approval by Implementing Agency (IA) of BUR project	Total Amount Approved US\$	Date of initial disbursement of funds by IA	Amount of funding Disbursed for BUR preparation ⁷¹	Approximate date of completion of Draft BUR Report	Approximate date of BUR submission to the COP	Status of project activities
13. Burkina Faso	UNEP	BUR 1 under preparation	27-Aug-2014	03-Sep-2014	30-Oct-2014	16-Nov-2015	352,000	11-Feb-2016	10,000	Not yet determined	Not yet determined	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project Implementation Plan (PIP) under preparation. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Note: Revised umbrella program was CEO endorsed on 24-Jun-2015
14. Cambodia	UNEP	BUR 1 under preparation	27-Aug-2014	03-Sep-2014	30-Oct-2014	12-Jan-2016	352,000	-	-	-	-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EA awaiting initial funds disbursement for preparation of Project Implementation Plan (PIP) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Note: Revised umbrella program was CEO endorsed on 24-Jun-2015 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Circumstances: 60% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GHG Inventories: 70% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mitigation Actions and their effects: 35% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Domestic measurement reporting and verification (MRV): 8% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Constraints & Gaps: 30% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Information: 30% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> This project is being executed through direct access by the Chilean Agency for International Cooperation (AGCI for its acronym in Spanish) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Note: Since Chile was already in process of preparing its BUR 1, the project was amended to support the preparation of its BUR 2.
15. Chile	AGCI	10-Dec-2014 (BUR 1)	31-Jul-2013	30-Jul-2014	Not applicable	22-Sep-2014	352,000	-	140,800 (as at 30-Jun-2015)	December 2016	December 2016	

Party	Agency	Submission date of the last report to COP	Date of request for funding ⁶⁹	Date of Project Clearance by GEF Secretariat	Date of Approval by GEF Council ⁷⁰	Date of approval by Implementing Agency (IA) of BUR project	Total Amount Approved US\$	Date of initial disbursement of funds by IA	Amount of funding Disbursed for BUR preparation ⁷¹	Approximate date of completion of Draft BUR Report	Approximate date of BUR submission to the COP	Status of project activities
16. China	UNDP	BUR 1 under preparation	16-Mar-2012	01-Oct-2012	15-Nov-2012	03-Nov-2014	892,400 as part of the full project proposal (7,280,000) for the 3 NC and BUR 1	09-Jul-2015	4,038,360 ⁷³	March 2016	August 2016	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Circumstances: 25-50% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GHG Inventories: 25-50% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mitigation Actions and their effects: 25-50% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Domestic measurement reporting and verification (MRV): 25-50% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Constraints & Gaps: 25-50% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Information: 25-50% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Note: CEO Endorsement request and Project Document approved by GEF Secretariat 18-Jul-2014
17. Colombia	UNDP	11-Dec-2015 (BUR 1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Process of requesting GEF funding for BUR 2 preparation has not been initiated
18. Comoros	UNEP	BUR 1 under preparation	27-Aug-2014	3-Sep-2014	30-Oct-2014	19-Feb-2016	352,000	-	-	-	-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inadequate banking details provided by EA to allow IA to send initial funds for Project Implementation Plan (PIP) preparation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Note: Revised umbrella program was CEO endorsed on 24-Jun-2015
19. Costa Rica	UNDP	09-Dec-2015 (BUR 1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Process of requesting GEF funding for BUR 2 preparation has not been initiated

⁷³ Includes the amount of funding disbursed for BUR and NC. In combined projects, it is not possible to separate the amount of funds that have been disbursed for BUR only.

Party	Agency	Submission date of the last report to COP	Date of request for funding ⁶⁹	Date of Project Clearance by GEF Secretariat	Date of Approval by GEF Council ⁷⁰	Date of approval by Implementing Agency (IA) of BUR project	Total Amount Approved US\$	Date of initial disbursement of funds by IA	Amount of funding Disbursed for BUR preparation ⁷¹	Approximate date of completion of Draft BUR Report	Approximate date of submission to the COP	Status of project activities
20. Cote D'Ivoire	UNEP	BUR 1 under preparation	09-Oct-2013	18-Nov-2013	Not applicable	18-Apr-2014	352,000	30-Sep-2014	82,140 (as at 30-Sept 2014)	April 2016	July 2016	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Circumstances: Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GHG Inventories: Between 50-75% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Domestic measurement reporting and verification (MRV): <25% completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mitigation Actions and their effects: Between 50-75% completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Information : 25-50% completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Constraints & Gaps: 25-50% completed
21. Democratic Republic of Congo	UNEP	BUR 1 under preparation	27-Aug-2014	03-Sep-2014	30-Oct-2014	18-Sep-2015	352,000	11-Feb-2016	10,000	Not yet determined	Not yet determined	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project Implementation Plan (PIP) under preparation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Note: Revised umbrella program was CEO endorsed on 24-Jun-2015
22. Dominica	UNEP	BUR 1 under preparation	27-Aug-2014	03-Sep-2014	30-Oct-2014	07-Jan-2016	352,000	-	-	-	-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EA awaiting initial funds disbursement for preparation of Project Implementation Plan (PIP) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Note: Revised umbrella program was CEO endorsed on 24-Jun-2015
23. Ecuador	UNDP	BUR 1 under preparation	05-Jul-2013	18-Jul-2013	05-Sep-2013	21-Jan-2014	352,000 as part of the EA proposal (852,000) for the 3 NC and BUR 1	25-Feb-2014	799,941	March 2016	May 2016	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Circumstances: Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GHG Inventory: Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mitigation Actions and their effects: Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Domestic Measurement Reporting and Verification (MRV): >75% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Constraints & Gaps: >75% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Information: Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Note: BUR included in the EA Proposal for 3 NC, cleared by the August 2013 Special Inter-session Work Program

Party	Agency	Submission date of the last report to COP	Date of request for funding ⁶⁹	Date of Project Clearance by GEF Secretariat	Date of Approval by GEF Council ⁷⁰	Date of approval by Implementing Agency (IA) of BUR project	Total Amount Approved US\$	Date of initial disbursement of funds by IA	Amount of funding Disbursed for BUR preparation ⁷¹	Approximate date of completion of Draft BUR Report	Approximate date of submission to the COP	Status of project activities
24. Egypt	UNDP	BUR 1 under preparation	11-Jun-2014	03-Nov-2014	Not applicable ⁷²	22-Apr-2015	352,000	06-Nov-2015	352,000	March 2017	July 2017	Project under Inception phase
25. El Salvador	UNDP	BUR 1 under preparation	13-Aug-2013	12-Sep-2013	07-Nov-2013	02-Dec-2014	352,000 as part of the EA proposal (852,000) for the 3 NC and BUR 1	24-Mar-2015	523,000	November 2016	December 2016	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Circumstances: 50-75% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GHG Inventory: <25% completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mitigation Actions and their effects: Not yet initiated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Domestic Measurement Reporting and Verification (MRV): Not yet initiated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Constraints & Gaps: <25% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Information: <25% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Note: BUR included in the EA Proposal for 3 NC cleared by the Nov 2013 Work Program. Due to internal approval process within the government, the final approval took much longer than originally planned. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project Cooperation Agreement was sent to EA for signing in August 2015 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Note: Revised umbrella program was CEO endorsed on 24-Jun-2015 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project Implementation Plan (PIP) under preparation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Note: Revised umbrella program was CEO endorsed on 24-Jun-2015 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project Cooperation Agreement was sent to EA for signing in August 2015 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Note: Revised umbrella program was CEO endorsed on 24-Jun-2015 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EA awaiting initial funds disbursement for preparation of Project Implementation Plan (PIP)
26. Equatorial Guinea	UNEP	BUR 1 under preparation	27-Aug-2014	03-Sep-2014	30-Oct-2014	-	352,000	-	-	-	-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project Cooperation Agreement was sent to EA for signing in August 2015 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Note: Revised umbrella program was CEO endorsed on 24-Jun-2015 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project Implementation Plan (PIP) under preparation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Note: Revised umbrella program was CEO endorsed on 24-Jun-2015 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project Cooperation Agreement was sent to EA for signing in August 2015 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Note: Revised umbrella program was CEO endorsed on 24-Jun-2015 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EA awaiting initial funds disbursement for preparation of Project Implementation Plan (PIP)
27. Eritrea	UNEP	BUR 1 under preparation	27-Aug-2014	03-Sep-2014	30-Oct-2014	05-Jan-2016	352,000	02-Mar-2016	10,000	Not yet determined	Not yet determined	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project Cooperation Agreement was sent to EA for signing in August 2015 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Note: Revised umbrella program was CEO endorsed on 24-Jun-2015 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EA awaiting initial funds disbursement for preparation of Project Implementation Plan (PIP)
28. Fiji	UNEP	BUR 1 under preparation	27-Aug-2014	03-Sep-2014	30-Oct-2014	-	352,000	-	-	-	-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project Cooperation Agreement was sent to EA for signing in August 2015 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Note: Revised umbrella program was CEO endorsed on 24-Jun-2015 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EA awaiting initial funds disbursement for preparation of Project Implementation Plan (PIP)
29. Gabon	UNEP	BUR 1 under preparation	31-Mar-2015	12-May-2015	Not applicable	01-Sep-2015	352,000	-	-	-	-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project Cooperation Agreement was sent to EA for signing in August 2015 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Note: Revised umbrella program was CEO endorsed on 24-Jun-2015 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EA awaiting initial funds disbursement for preparation of Project Implementation Plan (PIP)

Party	Agency	Submission date of the last report to COP	Date of request for funding ⁶⁹	Date of Project Clearance by GEF Secretariat	Date of Approval by GEF Council ⁷⁰	Date of approval by Implementing Agency (IA) of BUR project	Total Amount Approved US\$	Date of initial disbursement of funds by IA	Amount of funding Disbursed for BUR preparation ⁷¹	Approximate date of completion of Draft BUR Report	Approximate date of submission to the COP	Status of project activities
30. Gambia	UNEP	BUR 1 under preparation	27-Aug-2014	03-Sep-2014	30-Oct-2014	12-Nov-2015	352,000	-	-	-	-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EA awaiting initial funds disbursement for preparation of Project Implementation Plan (PIP) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Note: Revised umbrella program was CEO endorsed on 24-Jun-2015
31. Georgia	UNDP	BUR 1 under preparation	16-Apr-2014	02-May-2014	Not applicable ⁷²	22-Oct-2014	352,000	06-Nov-2014	352,000	May 2016	July 2016	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Circumstances: Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GHG Inventory: >75% completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mitigation Actions and their effects: >75% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Domestic Measurement Reporting and Verification (MRV): Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Constraints & Gaps: >75% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Information: 25-50% Completed
32. Ghana	UNEP	21-July-2015 (BUR 1)	14-Aug-2015	15-Jan-2016	Not applicable	-	352,000 as part of the EA proposal (852,000) for the 4 NC and BUR 2	-	-	-	-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUR 2 Project Cooperation Agreement was sent to EA for signing in February 2016
33. Guinea	UNEP	BUR 1 under preparation	27-Aug-2014	03-Sep-2014	30-Oct-2014	22-Oct-2015	352,000	-	-	-	-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EA awaiting initial funds disbursement for preparation of Project Implementation Plan (PIP) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Note: Revised umbrella program was CEO endorsed on 24-Jun-2015
34. Guinea Bissau	UNEP	BUR 1 under preparation	27-Aug-2014	03-Sep-2014	30-Oct-2014	-	352,000	-	-	-	-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project Cooperation Agreement was sent to EA for signing in August 2015 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Note: Revised umbrella program was CEO endorsed on 24-Jun-2015
35. Guyana	UNEP	BUR 1 under preparation	27-Aug-2014	03-Sep-2014	30-Oct-2014	-	352,000	-	-	-	-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project Cooperation Agreement was sent to EA for signing in August 2015 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Note: Revised umbrella program was CEO endorsed on 24-Jun-2015

Party	Agency	Submission date of the last report to COP	Date of request for funding ⁶⁹	Date of Project Clearance by GEF Secretariat	Date of Approval by GEF Council ⁷⁰	Date of approval by Implementing Agency (IA) of BUR project	Total Amount Approved US\$	Date of initial disbursement of funds by IA	Amount of funding Disbursed for BUR preparation ⁷¹	Approximate date of completion of Draft BUR Report	Approximate date of BUR submission to the COP	Status of project activities
36. Haiti	UNEP	BUR 1 under preparation	27-Aug-2014	03-Sep-2014	30-Oct-2014	01-Sep-2015	352,000	16-Feb-2016	10,000	Not yet determined	Not yet determined	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project Implementation Plan (PIP) under preparation. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Note: Revised umbrella program was CEO endorsed on 24-Jun-2015
37. Honduras	UNDP	BUR 1 under preparation	26-Feb-2014	02-May-2014	Not applicable ⁷²	20-Feb-2015	352,000 as part of the EA proposal (852,000) for the 3 NC and BUR 1	09-Mar-2015	469,217	November 2017	December 2017	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Circumstances: Not yet initiated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GHG Inventory: <25% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mitigation Actions and their effects: <25% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Domestic Measurement Reporting and Verification (MRV): <25% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Constraints & Gaps: <25% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Information: <25% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Note: BUR included in the EA Proposal for 3 NC
38. India	UNDP	22-Jan-2016 (BUR 1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Process of requesting GEF funding for BUR 2 preparation has not been initiated
39. Indonesia	UNDP	18-Mar-2016 (BUR 1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Process of requesting GEF funding for BUR 2 preparation has not been initiated
40. Jamaica	UNDP	BUR 1 under preparation	29-May-2013	18-Jul-2013	05-Sep-2013	16-Jul-2014	352,000 as part of the EA proposal (852,000) for the 3 NC and BUR 1	09-Oct-2014	554,285	April 2016	November 2016	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Circumstances: >75% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GHG Inventories: Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mitigation Actions and their effects: >75% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Domestic measurement reporting and verification (MRV): >75% completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Constraints & Gaps: >75% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Information: >75% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Note: BUR included in the EA Proposal for 3 NC, cleared by the August 2013 Special Inter-session Work Program

Party	Agency	Submission date of the last report to COP	Date of request for funding ⁶⁹	Date of Project Clearance by GEF Secretariat	Date of Approval by GEF Council ⁷⁰	Date of approval by Implementing Agency (IA) of BUR project	Total Amount Approved US\$	Date of initial disbursement of funds by IA	Amount of funding Disbursed for BUR preparation ⁷¹	Approximate date of completion of Draft BUR Report	Approximate date of BUR submission to the COP	Status of project activities
41. Jordan	UNDP	BUR 1 under preparation	31-Jul-2014	03-Nov-2014	Not applicable ⁷²	06-Jan-2015	352,000	03-Jun-2015	145,000	May 2017	July 2017	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Circumstances: <25% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GHG Inventories: <25% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mitigation Actions and their effects: <25% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Domestic measurement reporting and verification (MRV): Not yet initiated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Constraints & Gaps: Not yet initiated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Information: Not yet initiated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Process of requesting GEF funding for BUR 2 preparation has not been initiated
42. Kazakhstan	UNDP	16-Feb-2016 (BUR 1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EA awaiting initial funds disbursement for preparation of Project Implementation Plan (PIP) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Note: Revised umbrella program was CEO endorsed on 24-Jun-2015
43. Kiribati	UNEP	BUR 1 under preparation	27-Aug-2014	03-Sep-2014	30-Oct-2014	26-Jan-2016	352,000	-	-	-	-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project Implementation Plan approved by IA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EA awaiting 2nd cash disbursement for project implementation
44. Kuwait	UNEP	BUR 1 under preparation	17-Sep-2013	10-Mar-2014	Not applicable	03-Sep-2014	352,000 as part of the EA proposal (852,000) for the S NC and BUR 1	23-Oct-2014	15,000 (as at 23-Oct-2014)	November 2018	December 2018	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project Implementation Plan (PIP) under preparation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Note: Revised umbrella program was CEO endorsed on 24-Jun-2015
45. Lao People's Democratic Rep	UNEP	BUR 1 under preparation	27-Aug-2014	03-Sep-2014	30-Oct-2014	22-Oct-2015	352,000	26-Feb-2016	10,000	Not yet determined	Not yet determined	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project Implementation Plan (PIP) under preparation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Note: Revised umbrella program was CEO endorsed on 24-Jun-2015

Party	Agency	Submission date of the last report to COP	Date of request for funding ⁶⁹	Date of Project Clearance by GEF Secretariat ⁷⁰	Date of Approval by GEF Council ⁷⁰	Date of approval by Implementing Agency (IA) of BUR project	Total Amount Approved US\$	Date of initial disbursement of funds by IA	Amount of funding Disbursed for BUR preparation ⁷¹	Approximate date of completion of Draft BUR Report	Approximate date of BUR submission to the COP	Status of project activities
46. Lebanon	UNDP	13-Oct-2015 (BUR 1)	15-Jan-2015	16-Feb-2016	Not applicable ⁷²	Agency Project Document under preparation for IA clearance	352,000	Not yet disbursed	Not yet disbursed	Not yet determined	Not yet determined	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agency Project Document under preparation for IA clearance
47. Lesotho	UNEP	BUR 1 under preparation	27-Aug-2014	03-Sep-2014	30-Oct-2014	18-Sep-2015	352,000	-	-	-	-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EA awaiting initial funds disbursement for preparation of Project Implementation Plan (PIP) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Note: Revised umbrella program was CEO endorsed on 24-Jun-2015
48. Liberia	UNEP	BUR 1 under preparation	27-Aug-2014	03-Sep-2014	30-Oct-2014	07-Jan-2016	352,000	-	-	-	-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EA awaiting initial funds disbursement for preparation of Project Implementation Plan (PIP) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Note: Revised umbrella program was CEO endorsed on 24-Jun-2015
49. Macedonia	UNDP	26-Feb-2015 (BUR 1)	22-Dec-2015	23-Feb-2016	Not applicable ⁷²	Agency Project Document under preparation for IA clearance	352,000	Not yet disbursed	Not yet disbursed	Not yet determined	Not yet determined	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agency Project Document under preparation for IA clearance
50. Madagascar	UNEP	BUR 1 under preparation	27-Aug-2014	03-Sep-2014	30-Oct-2014	-	352,000	-	-	-	-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project Cooperation Agreement sent to IA for signing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Note: Revised umbrella program was CEO endorsed on 24-Jun-2015
51. Malawi	UNEP	BUR 1 under preparation	27-Aug-2014	03-Sep-2014	30-Oct-2014	29-Oct-2015	352,000	26-Feb-2016	10,000	Not yet determined	Not yet determined	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project Implementation Plan (PIP) under preparation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Note: Revised umbrella program was CEO endorsed on 24-Jun-2015
52. Malaysia	UNDP	03-Mar-2016 (BUR 1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Process of requesting GEF funding for BUR 2 preparation has not been initiated

Party	Agency	Submission date of the last report to COP	Date of request for funding ⁶⁹	Date of Project Clearance by GEF Secretariat	Date of Approval by GEF Council ⁷⁰	Date of approval by Implementing Agency (IA) of BUR project	Total Amount Approved US\$	Date of initial disbursement of funds by IA	Amount of funding Disbursed for BUR preparation ⁷¹	Approximate date of completion of Draft BUR Report	Approximate date of submission to the COP	Status of project activities
53. Maldives	UNEP	BUR 1 under preparation	27-Aug-2014	03-Sep-2014	30-Oct-2014	25-Jan-2016	352,000	-	-	-	-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EA awaiting initial funds disbursement for preparation of Project Implementation Plan (PIP) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Note: Revised umbrella program was CEO endorsed on 24-Jun-2015
54. Mali	UNEP	BUR 1 under preparation	27-Aug-2014	03-Sep-2014	30-Oct-2014	01-Sep-2015	352,000	11-Feb-2016	10,000	Not yet determined	Not yet determined	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project Implementation Plan (PIP) under preparation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Note: Revised umbrella program was CEO endorsed on 24-Jun-2015
55. Mauritania	UNEP	14-Mar-2016 (BUR 1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Process of requesting GEF funding for BUR 2 preparation has not been initiated
56. Mauritius	UNEP	BUR 1 under preparation	27-Aug-2014	03-Sep-2014	30-Oct-2014	24-Dec-2015	352,000	09-Mar-2016	10,000	Not yet determined	Not yet determined	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project Implementation Plan (PIP) under preparation. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Note: Revised umbrella program was CEO endorsed on 24-Jun-2015
57. Mexico	UNDP	23-Oct-2015 (BUR 1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Process of requesting GEF funding for BUR 2 preparation has not been initiated
58. Mongolia	UNEP	BUR 1 under preparation	16-Apr-2014	11-Jun-2014	Not applicable	21-Jul-2014	352,000	20-Nov-2014	10,000 (as at 20-Nov-14)	February 2017	June 2017	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Circumstances: <25% completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GHG Inventories: 25-50% completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Domestic measurement reporting and verification (MRV): <25% completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mitigation Actions and their effects: <25% completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Information: <25% completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Constraints & Gaps: <25% completed
59. Montenegro	UNDP	13-Jan-2016 (BUR 1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Process of requesting GEF funding for BUR 2 preparation has not been initiated

Party	Agency	Submission date of the last report to COP	Date of request for funding ⁶⁹	Date of Project Clearance by GEF Secretariat	Date of Approval by GEF Council ⁷⁰	Date of approval by Implementing Agency (IA) of BUR project	Total Amount Approved US\$	Date of initial disbursement of funds by IA	Amount of funding Disbursed for BUR preparation ⁷¹	Approximate date of completion of Draft BUR Report	Approximate date of submission to the COP	Status of project activities
60. Mozambique	UNEP	BUR 1 under preparation	27-Aug-2014	03-Sep-2014	30-Oct-2014	-	352,000	-	-	-	-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project Cooperation Agreement was sent to EA for signing in August 2015 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Note: Revised umbrella program was CEO endorsed on 24-Jun-2015
61. Myanmar	UNEP	BUR 1 under preparation	27-Aug-2014	03-Sep-2014	30-Oct-2014	-	352,000	-	-	-	-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project Cooperation Agreement was sent to EA for signing in August 2015 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Note: Revised umbrella program was CEO endorsed on 24-Jun-2015
62. Namibia	UNDP	02-Dec-2014 (BUR 1)	20-Feb-2015	12-May-2015	Not applicable ⁷²	03-Jul-2015	352,000	03-Sep-2015	338,000	November 2016	December 2016	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project under Inception phase
63. Nigeria	UNDP	BUR 1 under preparation	11-Sep-2014	03-Nov-2014	Not applicable ⁷²	14-May-2015	352,000	10-Mar-2016	92,900	June 2016	December 2016	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Circumstances: <25% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GHG Inventories: Not yet initiated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Domestic measurement reporting and verification (MRV): Not yet initiated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mitigation Actions and their effects: Not yet initiated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Information: Not yet initiated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Constraints & Gaps: Not yet initiated
64. Oman	UNEP	BUR 1 under preparation	14-Jan-2014	02-May-2014	Not applicable	05-Jun-2014	352,000	03-Sep-2014	166,700 (as at 05-Mar-2015)	December 2017	April 2018	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Circumstances: 50-75% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GHG Inventories: 25-50% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Domestic measurement reporting and verification (MRV): 25-50% completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mitigation Actions and their effects: 25-50% completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Information: 25-50% completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Constraints & Gaps: 25-50% completed

Party	Agency	Submission date of the last report to COP	Date of request for funding ⁶⁹	Date of Project Clearance by GEF Secretariat	Date of Approval by GEF Council	Date of approval by Implementing Agency (IA) of BUR project	Total Amount Approved US\$	Date of initial disbursement of funds by IA	Amount of funding Disbursed for BUR ⁷¹ preparation	Approximate date of completion of Draft BUR Report	Approximate date of BUR submission to the COP	Status of project activities
65. Panama	UNDP	BUR 1 under preparation	02-Feb-2015	10-Mar-2015	Not applicable ⁷²	22-Jun-2015	352,000 as part of the EA proposal (852,000) for the 3 NC and BUR 1	03-Aug-2015	736,680	March 2017	November 2017	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Circumstances: <25% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GHG Inventories: Not yet initiated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mitigation Actions and their effects: Not yet initiated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Domestic measurement reporting and verification (MRV): Not yet initiated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Constraints & Gaps: <25% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Information: <25% Completed
66. Papua New Guinea	UNEP	BUR 1 under preparation	25-Aug-2014	04-Dec-2014	Not applicable	02-Mar-2015	352,000 as part of the EA proposal (852,000) for the 3 NC and BUR 1	24-Mar-2015	20,000 (as at 24-Mar-2015)	August 2018	September 2018	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project Implementation Plan approved by IA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EA awaiting 2nd cash disbursement for Project implementation
67. Paraguay	UNDP	30-Dec-2015 (BUR 1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Process of requesting GEF funding for BUR 2 preparation has not been initiated
68. Peru	UNDP	30-Dec-2014 (BUR 1)	26-Aug-2015	08-Sep-2015	Not applicable ⁷²	21-Jan-2016	352,000	Not yet disbursed	Not yet disbursed	Not yet determined	Not yet determined	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project Document under signature process
69. Republic of Moldova	UNEP	05-Apr-2016 (BUR 1)	17-Dec-2013	05-Feb-2014	Not applicable	18-Apr-2014	352,000 as part of the EA proposal (852,000) for the 3 NC and BUR 1	19-May-2014	338,385 (as at 04-May-2015)	March 2016	April 2016	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All components completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUR 2 funding proposal submitted to the GEF for approval

Party	Agency	Submission date of the last report to COP	Date of request for funding ⁶⁹	Date of Project Clearance by GEF Secretariat	Date of Approval by GEF Council ⁷⁰	Date of approval by Implementing Agency (IA) of BUR project	Total Amount Approved US\$	Date of initial disbursement of funds by IA	Amount of funding Disbursed for BUR preparation ⁷¹	Approximate date of completion of Draft BUR Report	Approximate date of submission to the COP	Status of project activities
70. Rwanda	UNEP	BUR 1 under preparation	27-Aug-2014	03-Sep-2014	30-Oct-2014	05-Feb-2016	352,000	-	-	-	-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EA awaiting initial funds disbursement for preparation of Project Implementation Plan (PIP) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Note: Revised umbrella program was CEO endorsed on 24-Jun-2015
71. Saint Lucia	UNEP	BUR 1 under preparation	27-Aug-2014	03-Sep-2014	30-Oct-2014	-	352,000	-	-	-	-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project Cooperation Agreement was sent to EA for signing in August 2015 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Note: Revised umbrella program was CEO endorsed on 24-Jun-2015
72. Sao Tome and Principe	UNEP	BUR 1 under preparation	27-Aug-2014	03-Sep-2014	30-Oct-2014	29-Oct-2015	352,000	-	-	-	-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EA awaiting initial funds disbursement for preparation of Project Implementation Plan (PIP) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Note: Revised umbrella program was CEO endorsed on 24-Jun-2015
73. Saudi Arabia	UNEP	BUR 1 under preparation	11-Jun-2014	13-Jun-2014	Not applicable	21-Jul-2014	352,000	12-Nov-2014	110,000 (as at 25-Feb-2015)	November 2016	December 2016	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Circumstances: 50-75% completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GHG Inventories: 25-50% completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Domestic measurement reporting and verification (MRV): 25-50% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mitigation Actions and their effects: 25-50% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Information: 50-75% completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Constraints & Gaps: 50-75% completed
74. Senegal	UNEP	BUR 1 under preparation	27-Aug-2014	03-Sep-2014	30-Oct-2014	-	352,000	-	-	-	-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project Cooperation Agreement was sent to EA for signing in August 2015 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Note: Revised umbrella program was CEO endorsed on 24-Jun-2015
75. Serbia	UNDP	28-Mar-2016 (BUR 1)	28-Aug-2013	25-Sep-2013	Not applicable ⁷²	17-Feb-2014	352,000	04-Aug-2014	349,552	October 2015	March 2016	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All Components Completed
76. Seychelles	UNEP	BUR 1 under preparation	27-Aug-2014	03-Sep-2014	30-Oct-2014	-	352,000	-	-	-	-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project Cooperation Agreement was sent to EA for signing in August 2015 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Note: Revised umbrella program was CEO endorsed on 24-Jun-2015

Party	Agency	Submission date of the last report to COP	Date of request for funding ⁶⁹	Date of Project Clearance by GEF Secretariat	Date of Approval by GEF Council	Date of approval by Implementing Agency (IA) of BUR project	Total Amount Approved US\$	Date of initial disbursement of funds by IA	Amount of funding Disbursed for BUR ⁷¹ preparation	Approximate date of completion of Draft BUR Report	Approximate date of BUR submission to the COP	Status of project activities
77. Sierra Leone	UNEP	BUR 1 under preparation	27-Aug-2014	03-Sep-2014	30-Oct-2014	-	352,000	-	-	-	-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project Cooperation Agreement was sent to EA for signing in August 2015 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Note: Revised umbrella program was CEO endorsed on 24-Jun-2015 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EA awaiting initial funds <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> disbursement for preparation of Project Implementation Plan (PIP) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Note: Revised umbrella program was CEO endorsed on 24-Jun-2015
78. Somalia	UNEP	BUR 1 under preparation	27-Aug-2014	03-Sep-2014	30-Oct-2014	05-Jan-2016	352,000	-	-	-	-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Circumstances: >75% completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GHG Inventories: >75% completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Domestic measurement reporting and verification (MRV): >75% completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mitigation Actions and their effects: >75% completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Information : >75% completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Constraints & Gaps: >75% completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Note: This is a GEF full-size Third National Communication project which includes \$352,000 support towards BUR 2. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Note: Since South Africa was already in process of preparing its BUR 1, the project was amended to support the preparation of its BUR 2.
79. South Africa	UNEP	17-Dec-2014 (BUR 1)	07-Jan-2013	20-Feb-2013	31-July-2014	12-Sep-2014	4,006,650	30-Oct-2014	400,000 (as at 30-Oct-2014)	August 2016	December 2016	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project Implementation Plan (PIP) under review by IA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Note: Revised umbrella program was CEO endorsed on 24-Jun-2015
80. South Sudan	UNEP	BUR 1 under preparation	27-Aug-2014	3-Sep-2014	30-Oct-2014	12-Jan-2016	352,000	26-Jan-2016	10,000	Not yet determined	Not yet determined	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project Implementation Plan (PIP) under review by IA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Note: Revised umbrella program was CEO endorsed on 24-Jun-2015

Party	Agency	Submission date of the last report to COP	Date of request for funding ⁶⁹	Date of Project Clearance by GEF Secretariat	Date of Approval by GEF Council ⁷⁰	Date of approval by implementing Agency (IA) of BUR project	Total Amount Approved US\$	Date of initial disbursement of funds by IA	Amount of funding Disbursed for BUR preparation ⁷¹	Approximate date of completion of Draft BUR Report	Approximate date of BUR submission to the COP	Status of project activities
81. Sudan	UNDP	BUR 1 under preparation	27-Mar-2015	19-May-2015	Not applicable ⁷²	Agency Project Document under preparation for IA clearance	352,000	Not yet disbursed	Not yet disbursed	Not yet determined	Not yet determined	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project Document under preparation for IA clearance
82. Tajikistan	UNDP	BUR 1 under preparation	28-Oct-2015	03-Feb-2016	Not applicable ⁷²	Agency Project Document under preparation for IA clearance	352,000 as part of the EA proposal (852,000) for the 4 NC and BUR 1	Not yet disbursed	Not yet disbursed	Not yet determined	Not yet determined	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project Document under preparation for IA clearance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Note: BUR included in the EA Proposal for 4NC and BUR combined project
83. Thailand	UNDP	29-Dec-2015 (BUR 1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Process of requesting GEF funding for BUR 2 preparation has not been initiated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Circumstances: <25% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GHG Inventories: <25% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mitigation Actions and their effects: <25% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Domestic measurement reporting and verification (MRV): <25% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Constraints & Gaps: Not yet initiated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Information: Not yet initiated
84. Togo	UNDP	BUR 1 under preparation	12-May-2014	02-Jun-2014	Not applicable ⁷²	26-Sep-2014	352,000	20-Feb-2015	352,000	December 2016	December 2016	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Circumstances: <25% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GHG Inventories: <25% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mitigation Actions and their effects: <25% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Domestic measurement reporting and verification (MRV): <25% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Constraints & Gaps: Not yet initiated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Information: Not yet initiated

Party	Agency	Submission date of the last report to COP	Date of request for funding ⁶⁹	Date of Project Clearance by GEF Secretariat	Date of Approval by GEF Council ⁷⁰	Date of approval by Implementing Agency (IA) of BUR project	Total Amount Approved US\$	Date of initial disbursement of funds by IA	Amount of funding Disbursed for BUR preparation ⁷¹	Approximate date of completion of Draft BUR Report	Approximate date of BUR submission to the COP	Status of project activities
85. Trinidad and Tobago	UNDP	BUR 1 under preparation	7-Aug-2014	26-Nov-2014	Not applicable ⁷²	Agency Project Document under review for IA clearance	352,000 as part of the EA proposal (952,000) for the 3 NC, BUR 1 and INDC	Not yet disbursed	Not yet disbursed	June 2017	December 2017	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project Document under review for IA clearance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Note: BUR included in the EA Proposal for 3 NC, BUR and INDC combined project
86. Tunisia	UNDP	11-Dec-2014 (BUR 1)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Process of requesting GEF funding for BUR 2 preparation has not been initiated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project Cooperation Agreement sent to IA for signing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Note: Revised umbrella program was CEO endorsed on 24-Jun-2015
87. Uganda	UNEP	BUR 1 under preparation	27-Aug-2014	03-Sep-2014	30-Oct-2014	Agency Project Document under preparation for IA clearance	352,000	-	-	-	-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project Document under preparation
88. Uruguay	UNDP	7-Dec-2015 (BUR 1)	24-Feb-2016	10-Mar-2016	Not applicable ⁷²	Agency Project Document under preparation for IA clearance	352,000	Not yet disbursed	Not yet disbursed	Not yet determined	December 2017	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Request for funding 4 NC and BUR 1 submitted to GEF Secretariat for approval <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Note: Review sheet sent to Agency on 23-Mar-2016. It will be recommended for CEO approval once 3 NC is submitted to UNFCCC. The anticipated date of 3 NC submission to UNFCCC is first quarter of 2016.
89. Vanuatu	UNDP	BUR 1 under preparation	10-Mar-2016	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Request for funding 4 NC and BUR 1 submitted to GEF Secretariat for approval <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Note: Review sheet sent to Agency on 23-Mar-2016. It will be recommended for CEO approval once 3 NC is submitted to UNFCCC. The anticipated date of 3 NC submission to UNFCCC is first quarter of 2016.

Party	Agency	Submission date of the last report to COP	Date of request for funding ⁶⁹	Date of Project Clearance by GEF Secretariat	Date of Approval by GEF Council ⁷⁰	Date of approval by Implementing Agency (IA) of BUR project	Total Amount Approved US\$	Date of initial disbursement of funds by IA	Amount of funding Disbursed for BUR preparation ⁷¹	Approximate date of completion of Draft BUR Report	Approximate date of BUR submission to the COP	Status of project activities
90. Vietnam	UNEP	08-Dec 2014 (BUR 1)	07-Jan-2014	29-Jan-2014	Not applicable	02-Mar-2016	352,000	-	-	-	-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EA awaiting initial funds disbursement for preparation of Project Implementation Plan (PIP)
91. Yemen	UNDP	BUR 1 under preparation	05-Jul-2013	18-Jul-2013	05-Sep-2013	04-Apr-2014	352,000 as part of the EA proposal (852,000) for the 3 NC and BUR 1	04-Jun-2014	472,180	October 2016	December 2016	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Circumstances: 50-75% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GHG Inventories: : 25-50% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mitigation Actions and their effects: 50-75% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Domestic measurement reporting and verification (MRV): <25% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Constraints & Gaps: 25-50% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Information : 25-50% Completed
92. Zambia	UNEP	BUR 1 under preparation	27-Aug-2014	03-Sep-2014	30-Oct-2014	-	352,000	-	-	-	-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project Cooperation Agreement was sent to EA for signing in August 2015 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Note: Revised umbrella program was CEO endorsed on 24-Jun-2015

Annex 10: GEF Adaptation Projects under the Strategic Priority on Adaptation

Table A10.1: GEF Adaptation Projects under the Strategic Priority on Adaptation

<i>Country(ies)</i>	<i>Project Title</i>	<i>Status</i>
Regional (Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay)	Sustainable Management of the Water Resources of the La Plata Basin with Respect to the Effects of Climate Variability and Change	Under implementation
Regional (Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Suriname, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of))	Integrated and Sustainable Management of Trans-boundary Water Resources in the Amazon River Basin Considering Climate Variability and Climate Change	Under implementation
Sri Lanka	Participatory Coastal Zone Restoration and Sustainable Management in the Eastern Province of Post-Tsunami Sri Lanka	Under implementation
Tajikistan	Sustaining Agricultural Biodiversity in the Face of Climate Change	Under implementation
Yemen	MENARID: Adaptation to Climate Change Using Agro-biodiversity Resources in the Rained Highlands of Yemen	Under implementation
Regional (Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines)	CTI: Coast and Marine Resources Management in the Coral Triangle: Southeast Asia under Coral Triangle Initiative	Under implementation
Regional (Fiji, Micronesia, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Timor Leste, Vanuatu)	PAS: Strengthening Coastal and Marine Resources Management in the Coral Triangle of the Pacific - under the Pacific Alliance for Sustainability Program	Under implementation
Tunisia	MENARID: Second Natural Resources Management Project	Under implementation
India	SLEM/CCP: Integrated Land Use Management to Combat Land Degradation in Madhya Pradesh	Under implementation
Albania	Identification and Implementation of Adaptation Response Measures in the Drini-Mati River Deltas	Project completion
Mozambique	Zambezi Valley Market Led Smallholder Development	Project Completion
India, Global	SLEM/CPP: Reversing Environmental Degradation and Rural Poverty through Adaptation to Climate Change in Drought Stricken Areas in Southern India: A Hydrological Unit Pilot Project Approach	Project completion
India	SLEM/CPP: Sustainable Rural Livelihood Security through Innovations in Land and Ecosystem Management	Project completion
	SLEM/CPP: Sustainable Land Water and Biodiversity Conservation and Management for Improved Livelihoods in Uttarakhand Watershed Sector	Project completion
Armenia	Adaptation to Climate Change Impacts in Mountain Forest Ecosystems of Armenia	Project completion

Annex 11: Status Report on the LDCF and the SCCF for FY 2016⁷⁴

1. **The Least Developed Countries Fund for Climate Change (LDCF)** was established in November 2002 to address the needs of the least developed countries whose economic and geophysical characteristics make them especially vulnerable to the impact of global warming and climate change. **The Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF)**, consisting of two active funding windows, i.e., Program for Adaptation and Program for Technology Transfer, was established in November 2004 to finance activities, programs and measures relating to climate change that are complementary to those funded by resources from the GEF Trust Fund and with bilateral and multilateral funding. The GEF administers both the SCCF and LDCF and the World Bank acts as trustee for both funds.

1. Least Developed Countries Fund

a. Status of Pledges and Contributions

2. As of June 30, 2016, pledges had been received from 25 Contributing Participants: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States. The total amount pledged to date is \$1.2 billion eq.⁷⁵ and signed contribution agreements for \$1.1 billion eq. Of this, payments amounting to \$993.6 million have been received from donors since inception of the Trust Fund. Table A11.1 shows details of the status of pledges, contributions⁷⁶ and payments made to the LDCF since inception.
3. During the financial year July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016, donors to the LDCF Trust Fund pledged \$254 million eq. and the Trustee has received \$64.4 million eq. against signed contribution agreements.

b. Summary of Funding Approvals, Trustee Commitments and Cash Transfers

4. As of June 30, 2016, cumulative net funding decisions by the Council and the CEO amounted to \$1 billion, of which \$910.5 million was for projects and project preparation activities, \$88 million was for fees, and \$10.9 million was for administrative expenses and corporate activities of the LDCF. This represents an overall increase of \$69.3 million or 7.4 per cent compared to cumulative net funding decisions as of June 30, 2015.
5. Funding approved by the Council and the CEO is committed by the Trustee and transferred following established procedures for all financial transactions as agreed between the Trustee and the Agencies. The Trustee has committed a net total amount of \$812.5 million, of which \$724.5 million relates to projects and project preparation activities, \$77.1 million to fees, and \$10.9 million to cover corporate activities and administrative expenses.
6. Cash transfers were made to Agencies on an as-needed basis to meet their projected disbursement requirements. Out of the cumulative commitments of \$812.5 million, upon request from Agencies, the Trustee has transferred \$462.1 million as of June 30, 2016. As a result, \$350.4 million remains payable to Agencies. Details of funding approvals, commitments and cash transfers can be found in Table A11.2.

c. Schedule of Funds Available

7. Funds held in trust without restrictions total \$560.6 million eq., comprising of cash and investments. Of this amount, \$548 million has been set-aside to cover funding decisions by the Council or by the CEO. Consequently, net funds available for approval by the Council or the CEO amounts to \$12.6 million eq. Details on the funds available for Council or CEO approval as of June 30, 2016 can be found in Table A11.3.

d. Investment Income

8. Pending cash transfers to Agencies, cash contributions paid to LDCF Trust Fund are held in trust by the World Bank and maintained in a commingled investment portfolio ("Pool") for all trust funds administered by the World Bank. The assets in the Pool are managed in accordance with the investment strategy established for all of the trust

⁷⁴ This status report is provided by the Trustee of the LDCF and the SCCF (the World Bank). The GEF Secretariat has not edited this report.

⁷⁵ US Dollar Equivalent

⁷⁶ Represents the amounts for which donors have signed contribution agreements with the Trustee.

funds administered by the World Bank. The LDCF had cumulative investment returns of \$28.8 million eq. as of June 30, 2016.

2. Special Climate Change Fund

a. Status of Pledges and Contributions

9. As of June 30, 2015, pledges had been received from 15 Contributing Participants: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States. The total amount pledged to date is \$351.3 million eq. and signed contribution agreements for \$351.3 million eq. Of this, payments amounting to \$346.3 million have been received from donors since inception of the Trust Fund. Table A11.4 shows details of the status of pledges, contributions⁷⁷ and payments made to the SCCF since its inception; Table A11.5 presents this information broken down by program.
10. During the financial year July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016, donors to the SCCF Trust Fund pledged \$2.2 million eq. and the Trustee has received payments against signed contribution agreements of \$5.5 million eq.

b. Summary of Funding Approvals, Trustee Commitments and Cash Transfers

11. As of June 30, 2016, cumulative net funding decisions taken by the Council and the CEO amounted to \$357.5 million, of which \$319.8 million was for projects and project preparation activities, \$30.9 million was for fees, and \$6.8 million was for administrative expenses and corporate activities of the SCCF. This represents an overall increase of \$6.3 million or two per cent compared to cumulative net funding decisions as of June 30, 2015.
12. Funding approved by the Council and CEO is committed by the Trustee and transferred following established procedures for all financial transactions as agreed between the Trustee and the Agencies. Out of total funding approvals of \$357.5 million, the Trustee committed \$311.9 million, of which \$276.7 million relates to projects and project preparation activities, \$28.4 million to fees, and \$6.8 million to cover corporate activities and administrative expenses.
13. The Trustee transfers cash to Agencies on an as-needed basis to meet the projected disbursement requirements of the Agencies. As of June 30, 2016, out of total cumulative commitments of \$311.9 million, the Agencies have requested and the Trustee has transferred \$205.4 million. As a result, \$106.5 million remains payable to Agencies, pending their request. Details of funding approvals, commitments and cash transfers can be found in Table A11.6.

c. Schedule of Funds Available

14. Funds held in Trust without restriction comprising cash and investments for both the Adaptation and Transfer of Technology programs total \$156.5 million eq. Of this amount, \$152.1 million has been set-aside to cover funding approved by the Council and endorsed by the CEO. Consequently, net funds available for approval by the Council or the CEO amount to \$4.4 million eq. Details on the funds available for Council or CEO approval as of June 30, 2016 can be found in Table A11.7, which shows the funding status by program.

d. Investment Income

15. The SCCF shares the same investment management as the LDCF. Its overall investment return was \$15.5 million eq. from inception.

⁷⁷ Represents the amounts for which donors have signed contribution agreements with the Trustee.

Table A11.1 LDCF Status of Pledges and Contributions as of June 30, 2016

Total Pledges Outstanding and Contributions Finalized				Pledges Outstanding		Contribution Agreements Finalized				
1	2	3 = 5 + 7	4 = 6 + 9 + 11	5	6	7 = 8 + 10		Paid (Receipts)		Unpaid
Contributing Participant	Currency	Total Amount in Currency	USDeq. a/	Amount in Currency	USDeq. b/	Contributions in Currency	Amount Paid in Currency	USDeq. c/	Amount Due in Currency	USDeq. b/
Australia	AUD	46,500,000	42,967,350	0	0	46,500,000	46,500,000	42,967,350	0	0
Austria	EUR	1,900,000	2,669,600	0	0	1,900,000	1,900,000	2,669,600	0	0
Belgium	EUR	49,440,000	64,905,600	0	0	49,440,000	49,440,000	64,905,600	0	0
Canada	CAD	66,000,000	55,204,430	30,000,000	23,204,548	36,000,000	30,000,000	27,358,972	6,000,000	4,640,910
Czech Republic	EUR	18,000	25,454	0	0	18,000	18,000	25,454	0	0
Denmark	DKK	376,400,000	62,705,567	156,000,000	23,372,012	220,400,000	220,400,000	39,333,555	0	0
Finland	EUR	31,598,282	40,861,437	0	0	31,598,282	31,598,282	40,861,437	0	0
France	EUR	35,850,000	42,482,468	25,000,000	27,865,088	10,850,000	10,850,000	14,617,380	0	0
Germany	EUR	215,000,000	275,405,738	0	0	215,000,000	190,000,000	247,540,650	25,000,000	27,865,088
Hungary	EUR	1,000,000	1,344,300	0	0	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,344,300	0	0
Iceland	USD	783,500	783,500	0	0	783,500	783,500	783,500	0	0
Ireland	EUR	11,734,869	14,078,983	5,000,000	5,573,018	6,734,869	6,734,869	8,505,966	0	0
Italy	USD	8,000,000	8,000,000	0	0	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	0	0
Japan	USD	3,000,000	3,000,000	0	0	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	0	0
Luxembourg	USD	250,000	250,000	0	0	250,000	250,000	250,000	0	0
	EUR	1,000,000	1,582,900	0	0	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,582,900	0	0
	USD	4,120,000	4,120,000	0	0	4,120,000	4,120,000	4,120,000	0	0
Netherlands	EUR	55,200,000	73,174,597	0	0	55,200,000	55,199,984	73,174,578	0	0
New Zealand	USD	2,100,000	2,100,000	0	0	2,100,000	2,100,000	2,100,000	0	0
	NZD	8,100,000	5,808,840	0	0	8,100,000	8,100,000	5,808,840	0	0
Norway	NOK	180,000,000	30,160,308	0	0	180,000,000	180,000,000	30,160,308	0	0
	USD	2,000,000	2,000,000	0	0	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	0	0
Portugal	EUR	50,000	64,065	0	0	50,000	50,000	64,065	0	0
Romania	EUR	150,000	214,005	0	0	150,000	150,000	214,005	0	0
Spain	EUR	1,354,185	1,773,184	0	0	1,354,185	1,354,185	1,773,184	0	0
Sweden	SEK	632,000,000	89,835,491	100,000,000	11,832,359	532,000,000	532,000,000	78,003,132	0	0
Switzerland	CHF	16,050,000	15,866,535	5,250,000	5,380,752	10,800,000	10,800,000	10,485,782	0	0
United Kingdom	GBP	122,000,000	189,189,058	30,000,000	40,461,258	92,000,000	92,000,000	148,727,800	0	0
United States	USD	158,195,000	158,195,000	0	0	158,195,000	133,195,000	133,195,000	25,000,000	25,000,000
			1,188,768,411		137,689,036			993,573,359		57,505,998

a/ Represents (1) the actual US dollar value of paid-in cash contributions and (2) June 30, 2016 value of amount pending FX.
b/ Valued at the exchange rates available on - June 30, 2016
c/ Represents the actual US dollar value of paid-in cash contributions.
d/ Contributions made in more than one currency.
e/ Includes pledge of CAD 6 million made by the Government of Quebec.

Table A11.2 LDCF Summary of Allocation, Commitments and Disbursements as of June 30, 2016 (in \$)

Entity	Cumulative Net Amounts			
	Approved	Commitments	Transfers	Amount Due
	Allocations			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4) = (2) - (3)
Projects				
ADB	13,900,000	13,250,000	3,000,000	10,250,000
AfDB	100,662,874	66,246,652	25,166,943	41,079,709
FAO	84,815,780	67,876,328	19,033,181	48,843,147
IBRD	65,591,359	60,261,907	58,029,063	2,232,844
IFAD	47,285,284	37,285,284	16,970,289	20,314,995
UNDP	484,991,701	411,487,380	238,520,664	172,966,716
UNEP	110,284,551	65,201,818	24,229,555	40,972,263
UNIDO	2,920,000	2,920,000	867,345	2,052,655
<i>Sub-total</i>	910,451,550	724,529,370	385,817,040	338,712,330
Fees				
ADB	1,112,000	1,060,000	364,800	695,200
AfDB	9,302,494	6,948,214	2,132,167	4,816,047
FAO	8,165,330	7,199,781	6,152,027	1,047,754
IBRD	6,228,743	5,924,963	5,924,963	0
IFAD	4,605,243	4,035,243	1,691,935	2,343,308
UNDP	47,621,154	43,493,859	42,725,456	768,403
UNEP	10,698,215	8,128,500	7,696,440	432,060
UNIDO	262,800	262,800	134,427	128,373
<i>Sub-total</i>	87,995,979	77,053,360	66,822,215	10,231,145
Corporate Budget ^{a/}				
Secretariat	7,315,211	7,315,211	6,305,480	1,009,731
Evaluation	248,568	248,568	212,568	36,000
STAP	523,884	523,884	398,884	125,000
Trustee	2,844,232	2,844,232	2,525,232	319,000
<i>Sub-total</i>	10,931,894	10,931,894	9,442,163	1,489,731
Total for LDCF	1,009,379,423	812,514,624	462,081,418	350,433,206

a/ Includes amounts allocated to cover administrative expenses to manage the LDCF and Corporate activities, including annual audit.

Table A11.3 LDCF for Climate Change Schedule of Funds Available updated as of June 30, 2016

Trust Fund for Least Developed Countries Fund for Climate Change Schedule of Funds Available as of June 30, 2016			(in USDeq.)
<u>1. Funds held in Trust</u>			560,615,136 a/
Cash and investments	560,615,136		
Promissory notes	0		
<u>2. Restricted Funds</u>			0
Reserve to cover foreign exchange rate fluctuations	0		
3. Funds held in Trust with no restrictions (3 = 1 - 2)			560,615,136
<u>4. Approved Amounts pending disbursement</u>			548,024,116
Amounts Trustee Committed	350,433,206		
Amounts pending Council/CEO approval and/or CEO endorsement	183,939,909		
Umbrella Set-aside	13,651,001		
Monthly approvals for processing	0		
5. Funds Available for Council/CEO approval and/or CEO endorsement (5 = 3 - 4)			<u>12,591,020</u>
a/ Unencashed promissory notes and amounts pending FX are valued at exchange rate as of June 30, 2016.			

Table A11.4 SCCF Status of Pledges and Contributions as of June 30, 2016

Total Pledges Outstanding and Contributions Finalized a/				Pledges Outstanding		Contribution Agreements Finalized				
1	2	3 = 5 + 7	4 = 6 + 9 + 11	5	6	Paid (Receipts)			Unpaid	
Contributing Participant	Currency	Total Amount in Currency	USDeq. b/	Amount in Currency	USDeq. c/	Total Contribution in Currency	Amount Paid in Currency	USDeq. d/	Amount Due in Currency	USDeq. e/
Belgium	EUR	31,000,000	41,213,100	0	0	31,000,000	31,000,000	41,213,100	0	0
Canada	CAD	13,500,000	12,894,703	0	0	13,500,000	13,500,000	12,894,703	0	0
Denmark	DKK	50,000,000	9,041,885	0	0	50,000,000	50,000,000	9,041,885	0	0
Finland	EUR	13,870,000	17,945,939	0	0	13,870,000	13,870,000	17,945,939	0	0
	e/	367,592	367,592	0	0	367,592	367,592	367,592	0	0
Germany	EUR	90,017,000	120,454,867	0	0	90,017,000	90,017,000	120,454,867	0	0
Ireland	USD	2,125,000	2,125,000	0	0	2,125,000	2,125,000	2,125,000	0	0
Italy	USD	10,000,000	10,000,000	0	0	10,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000 f/	5,000,000
Netherlands	EUR	2,400,000	3,128,880	0	0	2,400,000	2,400,000	3,128,880	0	0
Norway	NOK	198,000,000	34,592,632	0	0	198,000,000	198,000,000	34,592,632	0	0
Portugal	EUR	1,070,000	1,299,099	0	0	1,070,000	1,070,000	1,299,099	0	0
Spain	EUR	9,000,000	12,349,100	0	0	9,000,000	9,000,000	12,349,100	0	0
Sweden	SEK	40,000,000	6,120,153	0	0	40,000,000	40,000,000	6,120,153	0	0
Switzerland	e/	11,100,000	10,747,527	0	0	11,100,000	11,100,000	10,747,527	0	0
	USD	400,000	399,973	0	0	400,000	400,000	399,973	0	0
United Kingdom	GBP	10,000,000	18,603,167	0	0	10,000,000	10,000,000	18,603,167	0	0
United States	USD	50,000,000	50,000,000	0	0	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	0	0
			351,283,617		0			346,283,617		5,000,000

a/ Pledged contributions are made towards the Program for Adaptation and for the Transfer of Technology.

b/ Represents (1) the actual US dollar value of paid-in cash contributions and (2) June 30, 2016 value of outstanding pledges and unpaid amounts.

c/ Valued at the exchange rates available on - June 30, 2016

d/ Represents the actual US dollar value of paid-in cash contributions.

e/ Contributions made in more than one currency.

f/ Represents past due contribution.

Table A11.5 SCCF Status of Contributions by Program as of June 30, 2016

Contribution Agreements Finalized						
<u>Contributing Participant</u>	<u>Currency</u>	<u>Total Contributions</u>	<u>Amount Paid in Currency</u>	<u>USDeq. a/</u>	<u>Amount Due in Currency</u>	<u>USDeq. b/</u>
Program for Adaptation						
Canada	CAD	11.00	11.00	10.34	-	-
Denmark	DKK	40.00	40.00	7.23	-	-
Finland	c/ USD	0.37	0.37	0.37	-	-
	EUR	13.52	13.52	17.52	-	-
Germany	EUR	90.02	90.02	120.45	-	-
Ireland	USD	1.28	1.28	1.28	-	-
Italy	USD	5.00	0.00	0.00	5.00 d/	5.00
Netherlands	EUR	2.40	2.40	3.13	-	-
Norway	NOK	181.50	181.50	31.59	-	-
Portugal	EUR	1.07	1.07	1.30	-	-
Spain	EUR	8.00	8.00	11.05	-	-
Sweden	SEK	37.00	37.00	5.69	-	-
Switzerland	c/ CHF	7.25	7.25	7.05	-	-
	USD	0.40	0.40	0.40	-	-
United Kingdom	GBP	10.00	10.00	18.60	-	-
United States	USD	50.00	50.00	50.00	-	-
				286.01		5.00
Program for Technology Transfer						
Belgium	EUR	31.00	31.00	41.21	-	-
Canada	CAD	2.50	2.50	2.55	-	-
Denmark	DKK	10.00	10.00	1.81	-	-
Finland	EUR	0.35	0.35	0.42	-	-
Ireland	USD	0.85	0.85	0.85	-	-
Italy	USD	5.00	5.00	5.00	-	-
Norway	NOK	16.50	16.50	3.00	-	-
Spain	EUR	1.00	1.00	1.30	-	-
Sweden	SEK	3.00	3.00	0.43	-	-
Switzerland	CHF	3.85	3.85	3.70	-	-
				60.28		-
TOTAL				346.28		5.00

a/ Represents the actual US dollar value of paid-in cash contributions.

b/ Valued at the exchange rates available on June 30, 2016.

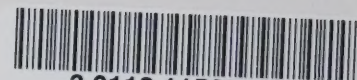
c/ Contributions made in more than one currency.

d/ This amount is past due.

Table A11.6 SCCF Summary of Allocations, Commitments and Disbursements as of June 30, 2016 (in \$)

Entity	Cumulative Net Amounts			
	Approved	Commitments	Transfers	Amount Due
	Allocations			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4) = (2) - (3)
Projects				
ADB	14,757,189	6,081,390	4,495,517	1,585,873
AfDB	12,084,778	9,507,000	5,475,000	4,032,000
EBRD	16,137,943	16,137,943	9,745,249	6,392,694
FAO	21,009,453	11,361,818	4,339,735	7,022,083
IADB	6,032,250	6,032,250	2,816,500	3,215,750
IBRD	96,602,170	85,367,771	63,168,084	22,199,687
IFAD	38,319,781	38,319,781	9,469,924	28,849,857
UNDP	81,443,436	81,443,436	62,269,503	19,173,933
UNEP	30,034,818	19,034,818	14,031,818	5,003,000
UNIDO	3,400,000	3,400,000	432,649	2,967,351
<i>Sub-total</i>	319,821,818	276,686,207	176,243,979	100,442,228
Fees				
ADB	1,412,791	936,290	584,920	351,370
AfDB	1,134,137	927,915	0	927,915
EBRD	1,581,831	1,581,831	1,209,847	371,984
FAO	1,766,015	1,194,657	1,194,657	0
IADB	603,225	603,225	603,225	0
IBRD	9,460,343	8,844,983	8,388,983	456,000
IFAD	3,747,286	3,747,286	967,750	2,779,536
UNDP	7,953,252	7,953,252	7,953,252	0
UNEP	2,923,092	2,296,092	2,296,092	0
UNIDO	323,000	323,000	41,102	281,898
<i>Sub-total</i>	30,904,972	28,408,531	23,239,828	5,168,703
Corporate Budget ^{a/}				
Secretariat	3,915,309	3,915,309	3,411,583	503,726
Evaluation	365,426	365,426	289,426	76,000
STAP	516,882	516,882	391,882	125,000
Trustee	1,992,975	1,992,975	1,833,975	159,000
<i>Sub-total</i>	6,790,592	6,790,592	5,926,866	863,726
Total for SCCF	357,517,381	311,885,329	205,410,672	106,474,657

a/ Includes amounts allocated to cover administrative expenses to manage the SCCF and Corporate activities, including annual audit.



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Table A11.7 SCCF Schedule of Funds Available updated as of June 30, 2016

(in US\$eq.)

<u>Program for Adaptation</u>		
<u>1. Funds held in Trust</u>		121,167,601 a/
Cash and investments	121,167,601	
Promissory notes	0	
<u>2. Restricted Funds</u>		0
Reserve to cover foreign exchange rate fluctuations	0	
3. Funds held in Trust with no restrictions (3 = 1 - 2)		121,167,601
<u>4. Approved Amounts pending disbursement</u>		118,802,596
Amounts Trustee Committed	82,091,171	
Amounts pending Council/CEO approval and/or CEO endorsement	33,800,314	
Umbrella Set-aside	2,911,111 b/	
Monthly approvals for processing	0	
5. Funds Available for Council/CEO approval and/or CEO endorsement (5 = 3 - 4)		2,365,005
<u>Program for Transfer of Technology</u>		
<u>6. Funds held in Trust</u>		35,341,775 a/
Cash and investments	35,341,775	
Promissory notes	0	
<u>7. Restricted Funds</u>		0
Reserve to cover foreign exchange rate fluctuations	0	
8. Funds held in Trust with no restrictions (8 = 6 - 7)		35,341,775
<u>9. Approved Amounts pending disbursement</u>		33,322,154
Amounts Trustee Committed	24,383,486	
Amounts pending Council/CEO approval and/or CEO endorsement	8,938,668	
Monthly approvals for processing	0	
10. Funds Available for Council/CEO approval and/or CEO endorsement (10 = 8 - 9)		2,019,621
Total SCCF Funds Available for Council/CEO approval and/or CEO endorsement (5 + 10)		4,384,626
a/ Unencashed promissory notes and amounts pending FX are valued at exchange rate as of June 30, 2016.		
b/ The umbrella program commitment for "U4620-MENA - Desert Ecosystems and Livelihoods Program MENA-DELP". The funding approved for the project under this umbrella has been cancelled, but the program is still active.		